

حکومت من الاصل

22 AUGUST 1971

No 7733

Price 8p

THE SUNDAY TIMES

NEWS DIGEST

22 AUGUST 1971

Nam court puts back in fight

JSE DECISION by South Vietnam's Court yesterday put Vice-President Thieu into the running for the October election—only 24 hours after Duong Van Minh had withdrawn as President Thieu as the sole candidate.

This development, which threw the political situation into even greater confusion, came only minutes after Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker left Ky's hour-long conference. Informed that the Embassy was making a bid to preserve some democratic election.

blow to TriStar

MAJOR independent airline, BUA, is likely to leave the ailing TriStar Airbus in the lurch. The airline is expected to order up to 15 of the new jets over the next few years—orders vital to the success of the project—but now it is thinking of buying a rival aircraft, not equipped with British engines.

There is a severe blow to the TriStar when it has already been hit by the airline's refusal to exempt its Rolls-Royce engines from the new 10 per cent surcharge on imports. The surcharge is a new split between Lockheed and its negotiations over a new contract—Tuesday's deadline for a settlement to be extended. —Tony Duane

ion arms haul

TEN AND two women were being studied by police last night following a discovery of a house in North London in which guns and explosives were found. The group—all in their 20s and "hippie style"—were detained last night. The fifth was detained when at the house in Amhurst Road, Winton, yesterday morning.

der bid charge

AROLD youth was remanded in custody yesterday charged with attempted murder of three policemen in chase from a service station on a Friday night. Terence William, 21, of Dryfield Road, faces three charges of attempting to kill PCs Maurice Martin, Roidhen, and Anthony Blow, at the Scratchwell Station, Mill Hill. He also faces charges of dangerous driving. Eight charges are due to appear at Hendon charged with possessing offensive weapons in the same incident.

rian rebels hit

AND CIVILIAN militia loyal to Bolivian President Juan Torres regained control of the strategic town of Oruro, 145 miles south of La Paz, yesterday. The Andean Regiment and thousands of militia, mostly miners armed with dynamite, drove or marched the night to Oruro, whose garrison Right-wing revolt against President —Reuters.

akistani defects

AN ambassador to Iraq, Abdul Fatah, into London from Baghdad and a Press conference yesterday he said the "Bangla Desh government" at Sheikh Mujibur Rahman being al. Fatah is the most senior diplomat over Bangla Desh. —Reuters

ers rescued

S. Paul and Graham Bruce, aged from Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, were rescued by an RAF helicopter when their inflatable rubber dinghy 600 yards out to sea off Hayling Island.

y Smith absent

EMPER Harvey Smith, whose two-episode offence Hickstead owner as Bunn last weekend, yesterday at Chichester Horse Show, where he was a principal guest and two of his judges were officiating, has been down to ride in several events on the Show Jumpers—page 11.

pilot accused

SE trainee fighter pilot and his were indicted yesterday on manslaughter and violation of the world's worst air disaster in which 182 died in a collision between their airliner and the fighter. If both face up to five years in prison.

r blaze 'arson'

E which badly damaged a wooden unsled Rugby League ground on being treated as an arson case, in Leeds yesterday. The club had been negotiating to sell their £300,000 to a development.

uins still well

AND CHRISTOPHER Grundy, reviving ruins in Bolton General in a "fairly satisfactory" condition, spokesman said yesterday. Their Pauline Grundy, 23, who gave using a mild fertility drug, was

miers on trial

PREMIERS were among 107 trial before a "People's Court" in today charged with "corrupting social and life." —AP



Malta cash deal in sight

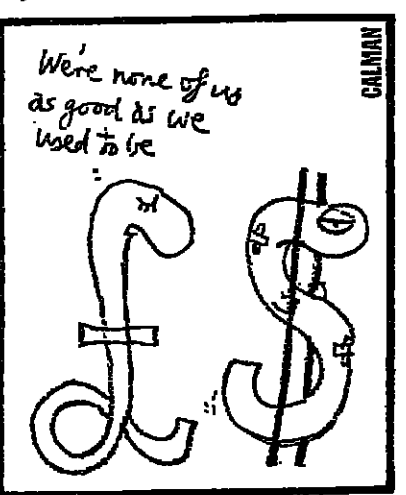
by Ivor Tilney

BRITAIN'S Defence Minister, Lord Carrington, is reliably reported to have "reached agreement in principle" with Premier Dom Mintoff of Malta on the payment of greater financial aid for Britain's continued use of the Mediterranean island base.

No official statement was issued before Lord Carrington and his delegation flew back to London yesterday. He will report to the British Cabinet tomorrow, and Premier Mintoff will be reporting to his own Parliament. The two statesmen discussed terms at two meetings on Friday, the final session being over dinner.

It is understood that Britain is offering considerably more than the annual rent-and-aid figure of £3,500,000 mentioned earlier. It is not known what proportion of this the countries of the Nato alliance are prepared to contribute.

Maltese political sources consider that Mr Mintoff's apparently clumsy negotiating methods have paid dividends. Britain will keep her base by paying a handsome rent. Nato has been sacrificed to appease Libya, Mr Mintoff's Arab neighbour on the African mainland. The Soviet Union, despite a tempting offer, is now unlikely to be given any base facilities, although Soviet vessels will be carrying out repairs at the Malta drydocks.



Catholics force inquiry into Ulster brutality

By Our Political Staff

THE British Government has agreed to an independent inquiry into allegations of brutality committed against detainees in Northern Ireland. This development, which follows strong Catholic representations, was announced by the Defence Ministry yesterday as a result of the Ulster Unionist Party began to complicate still further the position of the Ulster Prime Minister, Brian Faulkner.

The inquiry will "investigate the evidence relevant to the allegations made by or on behalf of those arrested" under the Special Powers Act on August 9 "about their treatment while in the custody of the security forces prior to either their subsequent release, the serving of a detention order or the preferring of a criminal charge."

Nothing was known in Whitehall or Belfast last night about the composition of the inquiry, or where and when it will sit, although the assumption is that London will be in control.

The only firm decision is that the inquiry will report neither to Westminster nor to Stormont, because Ministers believe that if it were answerable to either body it would be held to have compromised its independence. Instead the Government feels that it should report "to the general public."

The decision was immediately welcomed by Cardinal Conway, the Catholic Primate, and by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, which demanded that detainees should be legally represented before it and that it should have full judicial powers to summon witnesses.

The need for an inquiry was conceded only with reluctance by Mr Faulkner's Government. During the week, constituency Unionists have fiercely criticised the Army's

"slowness" to put down the IRA terror campaign, and the case is again being heard for an armed militia—on the model of the old B. Specials—under Stormont control. Executive officers of the Ulster Unionist council saw Mr Faulkner last week to urge stronger policies, and there was forthright speaking in favour of the militia.

Businessmen have supplied the main thrust of this pressure. They say their businesses are being ruined not only by bombings but by the fear which deters shoppers from travelling into towns and cities.

Further pressure is accumulating as a result of the civil disobedience campaign being launched by anti-Unionist groups. An Ulster Cabinet Minister complained to the Sunday Times that "Not even in the civil rights campaign was anybody irresponsible enough to suggest this sort of action." If rents are withheld on a large scale the result will be "anarchy," according to this Minister. If rent-defaulters are evicted as an example to others, it is accepted by the Government that only the Army could prevent them returning to their homes.

Among optimistic Ministers there is some hope that the new inquiry will weaken the impetus behind the campaign. It is virtually certain that the Government will lose its first and only non-Unionist Minister in the next few weeks. Mr David Bleakley, the Labour man brought in as Minister of Community Relations, can constitutionally remain in office for only six months without a Parliamentary seat. Efforts to locate a suitable Unionist seat have met with threats to run the head of the Orange Order in Belfast, the Rev Martin Smyth, against him.

Against these developments, the slanging match between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, continues to be a fount of strength to Mr Faulkner in his dealings with the hard-liners. Yesterday, following Mr Lynch's return to Mr Heath, in which he again condemned violence, Whitehall considered that a policy of "masterly silence" was now its best course. But there is no doubt that Mr Heath's original blast did more to help secure Mr Faulkner in the saddle than any political development since he took office.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Under Secretary of State for the Army, and former television reporter, returned to London from New York yesterday after a three day visit to explain the British Army's role in Northern Ireland on American radio and TV.

He said that much IRA propaganda had been put out in the US. "My trip was valuable in view of the allegations that violence was being committed by British troops making arrests for internment," he said. "I made it clear how utterly appalling were the activities of IRA gunmen."

Opponents of the Ulster Government called a meeting in Monaghan in the Irish Republic, 12 miles from the Ulster border, yesterday to draw up plans for their own Northern Ireland Parliament. The sponsors of the meeting included the chief of the Provisional IRA, Rory O'Brady, and Mr Paddy Kennedy, the Stormont MP who organised the IRA Press conference in Belfast earlier this month.

Amnesty International is studying the situation in Northern Ireland since internment was introduced, and expects to receive from Ulster's Ministry of Home Affairs a list of the detainees.

Ulster detainees aboard the 'prison ship' Maidstone in Belfast. Complaints from Maidstone men will be among those investigated by the inquiry announced yesterday.

Turn ups are news

Two-piece suit in satin face venetian cloth with new wider lapels, deep side vents and permanent turn ups. Brown/Brown stripe. £44. Man's Shop Ground Floor.

Commencing Tuesday 24th August a Graham Kerr 'Galloping Gourmet' film will be shown in our Fashion Theatre. It will depict a Galloping Gourmet cookery demonstration and the range of Galloping Gourmet cookware. The film will be shown daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Wednesday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., every hour on the hour. Until September 1st.



The gassing of Mr Helm's elms

By Bryan Silcock
Science Correspondent



AT LEAST a dozen trees which have died in North Wales have been killed by leaks of North Sea gas. The Gas Council admitted last week. Similar gas leaks have already killed thousands of trees in Holland.

After a detailed scientific investigation, the Gas Council says that at least 12 out of 42 dead elm and sycamore trees in Llandudno were poisoned by minor leaks from underground mains after the town's supplies changed to natural gas. And Llandudno may not be an isolated case—the Eastern Gas Board is investigating tree deaths in Cambridge and Letchworth, and the North Eastern Board has a claim against it for the loss of rose bushes worth £250 in Bridlington.

The Gas Council is hoping that the different conditions in Britain will prevent tree deaths on the Dutch scale. In Rotterdam alone several thousand trees have died, 8,000 have had to be treated, and another 10,000 are still in danger. The trouble arises after conversion to natural gas because it tends to dry out the joints in existing

pipes. This, together with the slightly higher pressure at which natural gas is distributed, leads to increased leakage.

North Sea gas is non-toxic to humans and animals, but the gas affects trees mainly by encouraging the growth of bacteria which use up the oxygen in the soil. Trees in paved or asphalted areas are particularly vulnerable because the surfacing also cuts down the oxygen supply to the roots. The Dutch have used ventilation channels, and have even developed a kind of artificial respiration for serious cases, in which air is piped down to the roots under pressure.

Because of the better gas distribution network in Britain, the Gas Council hopes that the Dutch experience will not be repeated here. In some Dutch towns gas losses after conversion were as high as 40 per cent, and even after heavy repair work losses still average about 6 per cent. In Britain losses are about 3 per cent

or 4 per cent and soil conditions are usually better, so that trees are less vulnerable.

With the Dutch experience as a warning, gas boards and local authorities are now on the look-out for unexplained tree deaths. Maintenance workers have been told to keep an eye open for dead trees close to gas mains, and the Department of the Environment is monitoring tree deaths to see whether there is any increase after conversion. Some gas boards are also keeping a special watch on possible trouble spots, such as tree-lined streets in Stratford and Leamington.

The Llandudno experience might never have come to light if Mr Douglas Helm, the town's Parks Superintendent, had not asked for a check on tree deaths after hearing what had happened in Holland. Officials in Britain are only just waking up to the danger to trees from minor gas leaks and with two-thirds of the country still to be converted to North Sea gas Llandudno is unlikely to be an isolated case.

Two Blacks shake the Whites in South Africa

By Dan van der Vat, Pretoria

TWO DISTINGUISHED black visitors dominated the headlines in every South African newspaper for the whole of last week and made sure that apartheid will never be quite the same again.

Indeed, the simultaneous presence in South Africa of President Banda of Malawi and Mr Charles Diggs the black American Congressman and chairman of the United States Congressional Sub-committee of Africa, constitutes a unique moment in the history of a country whose affairs have always been dominated by race.

The treatment accorded Mr Diggs and Dr Banda was markedly different. Congressman Diggs had a row with the South African Government over his plan, later abandoned, to go to South West Africa in his own time without escort, and almost cut short his visit after only two days. He cancelled scheduled courtesy calls on various Ministers

—to their annoyance—chopped and changed his programme and refused to talk to the Press until the end of his trip.

But for Dr Banda nothing was too much. A red-carpet state welcome, four formal banquets, talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, a large security cordon and a sentimental tour of the gold mines where he worked 50 years ago, filled a heavy, and heavily publicised, programme.

Mr Diggs's mission was mainly concerned with finding out the facts on American investment in South Africa. And while his motorised cavalcade raised a column of dust in Natal, where he investigated conditions on the sugar plantations, Dr Banda's larger and more stately entourage moved gracefully round the Witwatersrand.

The South African Press reported the President's every engagement with unbridled enthusiasm. Mr Diggs came in for a lot of sniping, particularly from the pro-Government Afrikaans Press.

The Congressman impressed blacks here with his knowledge and open-mindedness—and was dismissed by whites as having arrived with a totally closed mind. One white South African, who did not meet Mr Diggs, told me: "He's treating us like Kaffirs, man."



But far more important than the differences between the two visits last week was the major point that they had in common, even though the two black politicians never met. Both men blew an enormous hole in apartheid because their status forced the South Africans to treat them as absolute equals, despite their black skins.

Both men visited the vast African township complex of Soweto, Johannesburg, with its teeming population of 750,000 Africans. This is the area which would probably erupt first in the event of a black uprising in South Africa, as the Government is well aware.

But Mr Diggs went there and talked to an enthusiastic crowd of people with whom he openly exchanged the American Black Power salute of the clenched fist. And South African white officials stood by impassively as Dr Banda exchanged shouts of "Uhuru" (freedom), the great cry of African nationalism, with thousands of Soweto people.

The special privileges extended for the first time in this country's history to these two foreign blacks can hardly have been lost on the "non-white" population here. Indeed, the coloured (mixed races) community, currently campaigning for equal status with whites, has already publicly protested about it.

Thus Mr Vorster has faithfully kept his promise that any black leader visiting South Africa would be treated as an equal. He has demonstrated by extending magnificent hospitality to Dr Banda that apartheid is not a cast-iron principle; rather it is a convenient practice which can conveniently be cast aside if there is something in it for white South Africa.

Thus Dr Banda and Mr Diggs have underlined what a strange country South Africa is. One glance at the main headline on the front page of the Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail last Friday serves to emphasise the curiosities of apartheid.

The much-respected editor of that newspaper decided the most important event of the day was the fact that "Mr Vorster dines with S.A. Blacks." The article beneath described the multi-racial state banquet thrown by Dr Banda, to which he had invited several South African black leaders. The point of the story was that this was apparently the first time on record in Mr Vorster's career that he had dined at the same table as a black South African.

● The Portuguese news agency ANI reported yesterday that Dr Banda will visit Mozambique next month.

Shadow of the CIA in helicopter jail-break

By Ellsworth Jones, Los Angeles

A CONVICTED MURDERER who is said to have links with the CIA is being hunted by police after being sprung from a Mexican jail with the coolness, timing and financial backing of a James Bond novel.

It was at dusk on Wednesday that a Bell four-seater helicopter landed near a jail dormitory in Mexico City. Prison guards did nothing but respectfully present arms, because the helicopter was painted in the blue and white colours of the Mexican Attorney-General's office.

There were only four guards on duty as the escape had been carefully timed for a moment when more than 100 other guards were watching a detective film in the prison cinema. While the duty guards were going through the correct ceremonial, say the Mexican authorities, Joe David Kaplan, a 41-year-old New Yorker and his Venezuelan cellmate, Carlo Contreras, slipped into the helicopter and were lifted off.

The two men were then flown to a small fishing village 300 miles north-east of Mexico City. There the rented helicopter was abandoned, and the pair split up. Police say that Contreras was taken by light aircraft to Guatemala, while Kaplan was flown to Sausalito, a small town across the bay from San Francisco.

Contreras was serving a nine-year sentence for fraud, but Kaplan was the big fish. He was jailed for 30 years on a murder charge in 1961, after an American

businessman, Luis Vidal, was found dead beside a road near Mexico City. Kaplan, who was arrested by Interpol in Spain, claimed through his lawyer, Victor Velasquez, that Vidal was not dead but had taken off for Guatemala leaving behind a decoy corpse.

Mr Velasquez said that Vidal had been involved in supplying arms to revolutionaries who were forming units known as the "Caribbean Legion" in the area. But because of CIA intervention—with the help of Kaplan—the deal fell through, and Vidal disappeared with the money for the arms.

Mr Velasquez now says: "Kaplan was without doubt a member of the CIA, and only the CIA could have freed him."

Kaplan comes from an extremely wealthy New York family, one of whose lawyers is a famous San Francisco attorney, Melvin Belli. Mr Belli described Vidal as "a double agent" who was done away with, and added that Kaplan had been with the CIA but had been "cut loose" after the murder charge.

Kaplan is also the nephew of J. M. Kaplan, founder of the J. M. Kaplan Fund—a tax-exempt charity which was described in testimony before a Congressional sub-committee in 1964 as "a financial cover for the disbursement of CIA funds."

"The FBI say only that they are 'aware of the case.' As for the CIA, they said in Washington: 'We never comment on any published reports.'"



Kaplan: 'ex-CIA'

Ministers told to commute for party conference

By James Margach, Political Correspondent

CABINET MINISTERS will be asked by their security advisers to commute if possible from London to the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton in October. This move, part of one of the biggest security exercises ever mounted to protect the Prime Minister and his 16

Cabinet colleagues, is designed to limit the numbers of leading ministers staying overnight in the same hotel, and thus ease the job of the security service.

Security has always been a problem at big party conferences: at Brighton the Prime Minister and his senior Ministers will occupy the front two rows on the platform for most of the conference's four days, confronted by an audience of more than 5,000. But the challenge facing the security men this year is much more serious because of the bomb attacks on the homes of two Cabinet Ministers—Mr Robert Carr and Mr John Davies—and recent threats by the IRA to extend their terrorist attacks to Britain.

While individual Ministers can be safeguarded by the regular plain-clothes men allocated to their protection, the problems involved when more than 50 Ministers are in effect on show

at a public meeting, raise difficulties.

The security plans for the conference are, of course, it is clear that their police checks on all visitors only to the conference but also to the towns. Hotels where the Min are unable to commute staying. One proposal be considered at talk conference managers: hail security men will to the latest possible distribution of admission tickets to delegates. It is hoped will lessen the risks of Official party cards special markings which be identified by police an added complication years's conference is exceptionally large requests for tickets from overseas visitors anxious to be admit debate on the Comm

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Army must stay on the Jordan—Dayan

By Eric Marsden, Jerusalem

ANY PEACE settlement between Israel and Jordan must leave the Israeli army on the banks of the Jordan river, and allow Israel to settle Jews throughout the occupied West Bank territories, General Moshe Dayan said yesterday.

The Israeli Defence Minister was thinking aloud, for the second time in three days, about the future of the occupied territories. His statement on Thursday that Israel should regard itself as the permanent government there has caused an uproar in Jerusalem. The Prime Minister, Mrs Golda Meir, has complained that she was not consulted about the speech.

In his speech yesterday, General Dayan denied that he was proposing annexation of the occupied territories. Nevertheless, developments both in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank have in practice tightened Israel's grip on the land she acquired after the Six-Day War in 1967.

Last week the mayors of 24 West Bank towns decided to try to set up a 100-member parliament, to seek partial autonomy and end the military occupation. Israel will obviously insist on retaining control of security. The word everyone is studiously avoiding using is "puppet."

In the Gaza Strip, there is powerful pressure from the Israelis to take over from the United Nations administration of the refugees who make up 800,000 of the Strip's population of 400,000. The Israelis allege that the UN administration has allowed corruption to flourish,

and that feeding and youngsters for a generation any hope of job terrorists.

Israel has been a development of all the territories, and hardly now talking of giving tracts of the West Bank to the Gaza Strip. Last example, the Jews announced plans for settlements in the Golan Heights which were taken from it was forecast that the of the Heights would 15,000 and 20,000 "in years."

Next month a 250 Jewish estate is to on confiscated land and the settlers promised that new land be considered there. Settlements are also at Sharm el Sheikh at the tip of Sinai, beyond the Gaza Strip.

The Israelis are that this policy will in the Arab world: coming United Nations assembly. It is an adverse reaction which up plans for even reaching development occupied territories. Officially, the Israel can deal only with Jordan. But there many informal contacts Jordanian and West Bank leaders in recent weeks. Bank leaders want with Israel, and resent as pawns in Arab power.

Jail threat to polluter

By Antony Terry, Bonn

THE frightening spread of environmental pollution in West Germany has spurred the Bonn Government into action. It is submitting to Parliament an "anti-pollution charter" backed by penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment and fines of £12,000.

The new law will cover all sorts of nuisances, ranging upwards from smoky chimneys and noisy lawnmowers. But the main target is industrial pollution.

Public opinion has been roused by the discovery that thousands of tons of chemical waste, mainly cyanide and arsenic solutions from steel plants and other factories, have been dumped on rubbish tips by disposal firms that were supposed to have chemically neutralised it.

Twenty detectives and half a

dozen public prosecutors been investigating the of alleged poison dump Ruhr steel and car Bochum; now there is check of the country.

Large quantities of waste have been discovered at a tip at Kniepsdorf. Checks on supply in the area of it contained nine timesmissible amount of an.

At Bochum municipal dozers this week dredged drums containing cyanide, a local tip, only to discover a further 2,000 tons submerged under tons of rubbish. It is on the tip lies in a chalk that the cyanide leak the rusting drums entered the water supply.

Tories take poll gamb

THE TORIES are about to take a big gamble on the timing of the crucial Macclesfield by-election, writes James Margach. Confident that public opinion is swinging more favourably for Mr Heath's Government, they will choose a polling day in September, before the party conferences, instead of waiting until the end of October.

After the Brighton disaster disappeared in a 10.1 per cent swing and the "safe" seat was lost to Labour, Conservative business men had decided to delay polling at Macclesfield for as long as possible. Their majority is 10,352, and this would disappear in a Labour swing of 9.3 per cent.

In the borough elections in May, Labour had big gains in Macclesfield. But Tory leaders

and Central Office man take a more optimistic view of the seat, which is more stable, better, and more traditionally Conservative.

The by-election result seen as a guide to public opinion on the Common Market. The Labour date, will fight an election. Mr Nicholas, the Tory standard-bearer, has a long record as a ketcher, but after his defeat he confessed "open to persuasion." Nearly 25,000 of the recent referendum organised by the Keep campaign. The result majority against entry two to one.

Report noise report ears out of date

By Tony Dawe

Report on aircraft noise at Heathrow, which was last week after taking to produce, is already out of date. The report has been by public bodies, dis-

has doubled, and the number of infringements of the noise regulations has trebled by day and gone up four and a half times at night.

"And the survey made no attempt to discover the most serious effects of noise — absenteeism and ill-health — which certainly exist around Heathrow," He described the survey as a "saga of bureaucratic incompetence."

Market Investigations interviewed 4,700 people living around Heathrow during two weeks in September 1967. The analysis of the results, however, became so complicated that even a computer could not sort them out. A major shake-up in the company, did not help, and checking everything with the Government's Social Survey division slowed things up even further.

Things finally ground to a halt when the report reached the Department of Trade and Industry. The department was unhappy about the way in which some of the final results were produced, and wanted to write a new report of its own. As the discussions dragged on an official of the Social Survey division said: "We wondered whether it

was ever going to see the light of day."

One reputable research company said yesterday that the results should have been completed in six months. Allowing a further three months for Ministry comment and publication, the survey should have been published by June 1968 instead of last week.

Even Mr Justice Roskill was unable to speed up the operation. He requested the information to help his deliberations over the siting of London's third airport, and complained sourly when it never arrived. The fact that it was not made available underlines the Department of Trade's lack of faith in the report.

The survey contained criticisms of the way of drawing up contours of noise annoyance around airports, but could not suggest anything better.

It expressed surprise that people living 10 to 15 miles to the east and west of Heathrow complained more about noise than people living less than 10 miles north and south of the airport — apparently forgetting that those to the east and west were directly under the flight paths. And finally it took no account of the number of people so appalled by the noise that they had moved away from the area since 1961.

Little looms over rail axe

By Sunday Times Reporters

Government is facing a threat to the Ashford-Hastings line. The Stratford problem is typical. It is one of 14 routes in the Birmingham area receiving a Government subsidy—in this case £61,000—due to end on December 31.

These other Midland passenger services mentioned include Birmingham to Derby, Wolverhampton High Level, Walsall (two routes), Redditch, Stafford, Lichfield, Leicester, Kidderminster, Worcester, and Leamington Spa.

Strong local opposition has been promised in Stratford; and consultative committee has condemned the Cambrian closure; and Kentish campaigners are taking their fight to Whitehall later this month.

Local authorities have called a one-day conference in October to discuss rail service closures. And rural bus service operators are worried, too.

Mr W. Womack, general manager of Midland Red bus services said: "Unless we can get subsidy support from local authorities, helped by the Government, people will have to live in isolated communities."

"We have been very badly hit in rural areas where we have had to take off more than 100 unprofitable services. Another 200 services may be axed. We are asking for subsidies for them."

"We cannot continue to run unremunerative services and stay in business."

It is this sort of situation that is galvanising local protest groups in a nation. Talks are now going on between the Government and British Rail about the whole thorny question of finance.

\$25,000 winner

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by 852 840609. The winner lives in Kent.

In a word, a chocolate dilemma

Sunday Times Reporter

MOST cake coverings described by the makers as "chocolate" are not made with real chocolate, according to public analysts. But two years of talks with trade associations representing cake, biscuit, and ice-cream manufacturers over a new wording for products using chocolate-flavoured substitutes have not resulted in any agreement.

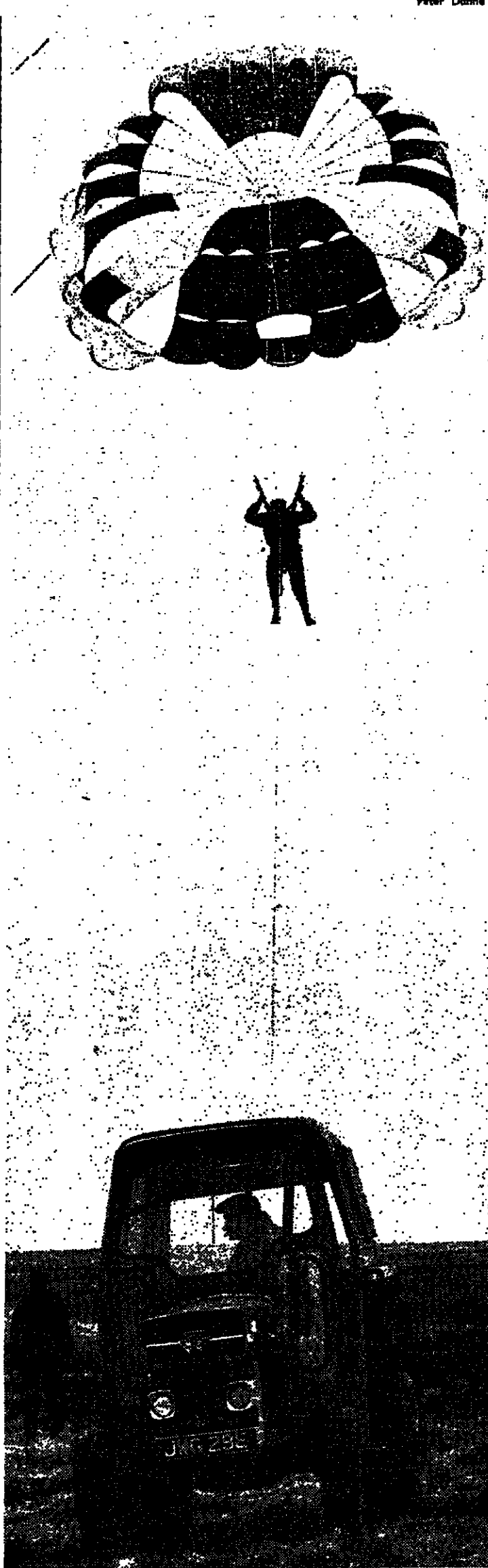
Real chocolate is made from cocoa beans. Modified chocolate, known in the trade as "bakers' chocolate," is a cheaper substitute made from a combination of cocoa beans and hardened vegetable oils. This gives a chocolate flavour to cake coverings and to other flour confectionery.

But in talks with the technical committee of the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards—who include analysts expert in the examination of food and drugs—trade interests have stood firm. They claim that the chocolate substitute has been used for 50 years.

Mr Frank Shenton, Durham County Analyst and a representative of the Association of Public Analysts on the technical committee says: "The housewife is misled. There is no way for her to know what goods use substitute chocolate." Cakes are exempt from food labelling requirements, and the shopper is normally unable to tell from the small print whether or not substitute chocolate is being used.

Mr Shenton adds: "Manufacturers of margarine wanted to describe it as butter 80 years ago. If this had been allowed housewives today would be misled about these two totally different products."

Individual manufacturers were not available for comment yesterday. But the debate will continue at the next meeting between the technical committee and the trade on October 1.



A very superior sort of kite flying: man in tractor pulls man in parachute over Scottish hill. Official name of the game—parasailing

Three charities split over aid to Bengal

By Alex Finer

THREE of Britain's biggest relief charities are at odds about how to send aid to East Bengal, where an estimated two million people face starvation following five months of civil war.

War on Want, Oxfam and Christian Aid are split over whether to distribute relief under the control of the Pakistan army, which has been trying to impose its will on the region (officially East Pakistan) since it moved in to suppress the independence movement in March.

The question is whether the Pakistan army will merely use British aid to suit its own purpose. Donald Chesworth, chairman of War on Want, says: "Personally, I am against relief organisations going in to work under the army. I do not contemplate War on Want working under the army's auspices."

War on Want's attitude is influenced by reports by its representative in East Bengal, Iain Macdonald. Last April he said: "The army will have to use hunger as a deliberate weapon against the bulk of the people. Any aid, therefore, which enters the country under the terms of the Army Government will be used to support that policy."

"It is logical for the army to ensure that only areas over which they have complete and total control will be assured of a satisfactory food supply in a country-wide food-shortage situation." War on Want therefore believes that aid administered under the supervision of the army amounts to support for the Pakistan cause in the civil war.

Christian Aid disagrees. Its spokesman, Don Thomson, says: "We are prepared to work under the control of the army. It is inevitable. Even if the army does take some of the food, it may mean that they seize fewer crops in the area."

Christian Aid has £260,000 earmarked for food relief inside East Bengal. It believes that the flow of refugees into India may reach



Mr Kelly: hopeful

Kelly to meet UCS men again tomorrow

THE SCOTS industrialist, Mr Archibald Kelly, will have further talks in Glasgow tomorrow with Mr Robert Smith, liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and with the UCS shop stewards, writes our Labour Correspondent.

Mr Kelly, who owns yards in Dublin, Ardrossan and Greenock, has shown interest in buying all four yards in the UCS group.

Three of the stewards flew to Glasgow on Friday to meet him. Yesterday, he said: "These talks have been excellent. The shop stewards strike me as responsible and genuinely interested in the survival of the yards. But he made it clear he would not sell UCS at any price. If my financial adviser tells me it is not a worthwhile proposition, I will say 'forget about it'."

After returning to Glasgow, Mr James Reid, spokesman for the shop stewards, said: "We are very interested in Kelly's ideas. The Government must back this modernisation plan." The question of redundancies was discussed though no guarantee was given by Mr Kelly.

It was revealed yesterday that the inquiry into the UCS crisis sponsored by the Scottish TUC will sit for nine days in September and October. The inquiry will be chaired by Professor Raymond Illsley, Professor of Sociology at Aberdeen, who will be assisted by two assessors, Mr Frank Cousins, the former trade unionist and Labour Minister, and Mr George Perry, ex-Labour MP.

London evidence in Dean's trial

Defence and prosecuting counsel in the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, are expected to arrive in London this week to take evidence from three key witnesses, writes Dan van der Vat.

One witness is Miss Allison Norman, 37, a London psychiatric social worker who refused to travel to South Africa for fear of being arrested. The defence concedes that she supplied the Dean with about £20,000 to help African political prisoners and their families, but denies that the money came from Defence and Aid, a London-based organisation banned in South Africa.

Evidence will also be taken from the Rev. Tom Gibson, an Anglican parson, of Rowde, near Devizes, Wiltshire, and his wife, Gloria. The Dean is said to have stayed with them on a trip to England last year. The trial is expected to continue briefly this week before adjourning, pending the completion of the Commission's work in London.

Cancer cases raise fears over meat

By a Medical Correspondent

MINISTRY of Agriculture scientists are to examine American evidence of a possible link between a sex hormone used to fatten cattle and cancer in children.

The hormone, stilboestrol, has been used in Britain on a small scale for some time to fatten veal and some poultry and has been passed as safe under the voluntary veterinary products safety precautions scheme. But a Ministry spokesman emphasised yesterday that if necessary, new tests would be carried out.

The New England Journal of Medicine published a report last week linking sex hormone treatment of mothers during pregnancy with a rare type of tumour developing in their daughters many years later.

At least 14 teenagers girls in the United States are now known to have developed cancer of the vagina. It was found that in all 14 cases the mothers had been treated with stilboestrol tablets for threatened miscarriage. The hormone has not been used for possible miscarriages for some years and the method was never

favoured by British specialists. But in an editorial accompanying the report Dr Judah Folkman points to the "more worrisome" stilboestrol residue in meat.

The hormone has been fed to three-quarters of all cattle slaughtered in the United States and although analyses usually fail to reveal it in the carcasses, Dr Folkman believes the methods used may not detect minute amounts. Sweden has already banned the use of the hormone in cattle.

These minute amounts might be sufficient to start the cancer process in the embryo once the stilboestrol had crossed from the mother's bloodstream. Animal experiments, added Dr Folkman, showed the embryo to be 4,000 times as sensitive as the adult to the hormone.

Vets contacted by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday were unable to give accurate estimates of the extent of the hormone's use in Britain but pointed out it was used far less than in the US. It is almost exclusively kept for fattening veal and capons.

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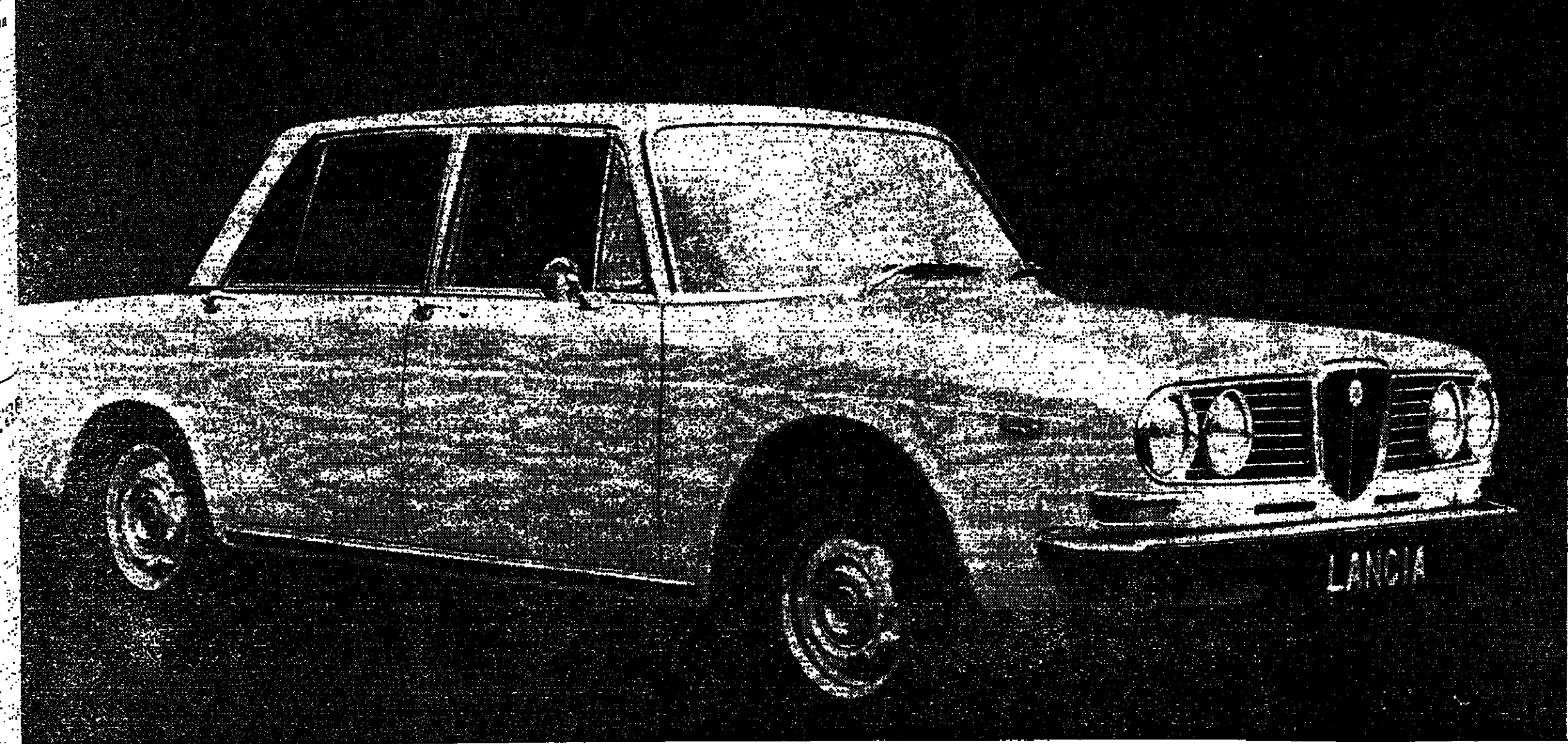
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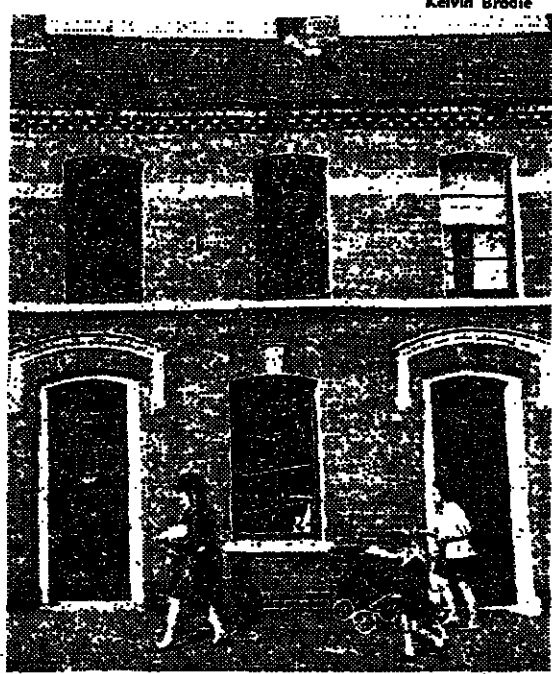
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THE ULSTER ESCALATION WHY THE DEAF MUTE DIED IN STRABANE

Hillman Street: the birth of a ghetto



Between moves in Hillman Street

HILLMAN STREET is a double row of terraced houses climbing a gentle hill above the York Dock in West Belfast. The houses are tiny brick boxes, each with a privy and wash-house in the walled back yard.

There are no baths, nor room to install baths in these houses, but the people of Hillman Street call them "wee palaces". Doorsteps are scrubbed, pavements washed down with bucket and mop, and through the lace curtains, one can see china dogs, bowls of wax fruit.

Hillman Street, by current Belfast standards, has been relatively undisturbed by recent events. But some houses here, it seems, been deliberately wrecked: doors hanging loose, fireplaces wrenched out, banisters smashed to stumps. And in many cases, houses have new occupants.

I have now traced through 16 case histories of houses which have changed hands suddenly in the past ten days—some of them two or three times—or have been abandoned altogether. In other houses, squatters are busy with curtains, carpets or crockery, and many others are, optimistically, up for sale.

When I first saw Hillman Street it was just a way of getting to the gun battle which was going on in the New Lodge Road, 100 yards west, on the night of August 9-10. To the east, the last Catholic house in Duncairn Gardens was blazing; in New Lodge Road soldiers were trying to break through barricades made of lamp posts bent down to street level. Nail bombs were exploding, amid bursts of automatic fire.

In all this, Hillman Street seemed deserted, unremarkable. Only an expert would notice that the wall of the Macrory Memorial Presbyterian Church bears none of the slogans which plaster walls in most of working-class Belfast—like NO TROOPS FOR SCOTTISH MURDERERS, or its Protestant equivalent.

The absence of propaganda indicates that Hillman Street is "mixed," and this is confirmed by the fact that about half the houses have wrought-iron sockets on their top storeys. These are for flags and are very rare on Catholic houses; while a Protestant likes to see the Union Jack or the Red Hand of Ulster waving solidly outside, a Catholic is more likely to hoist the Irish tricolour through the front window on the spur of the moment rebellions.

But there were no flags out only one or two RUC policemen crouching in doorways.

But the next day, people were moving in and out of Hillman Street with dizzying speed. No pattern was immediately visible in the game of musical chairs. One family arrived in a furniture

van; others were coming (and going) in milk vans, butcher's vans, a mobile fish and chip shop, a building contractor's truck. While people passed bedding in and out of front doors, trucks and vans cruised the street looking for newly empty houses. Meanwhile, a section of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment patrolled the streets, arbitrating disputes and occasionally lending a hand with a piece of furniture. The soldiers' presence was supposed to prevent intimidation by terrorists and to dissuade householders from panic moves. Certainly they displayed firepower to outgun any terrorist: they were in Land-Rovers with metal screens and spotlights, plus a Saracen armoured vehicle mounting a heavy machine gun. Soldiers were carrying FN rifles, pistols, nightsticks, and rubber bullet launchers.

But despite this protective might, the exodus and inflow went on.

Generally, Protestants were leaving and Catholics arriving, but there seemed to be little or no religious bitterness in Hillman Street itself. I was told that there had never been any trouble

ing to join Kelly's "battalion"—not so much because they burn to liberate this ground from the hoof of imperialism, but because they fear an invasion of Protestant rioters from "Tiger Bay," which is what people call the York Road area, running down to York Dock.

This is separated from New Lodge only by the eroding barrier of Hillman Street: it is a flutter with Union Jacks and Red Hands, bright with wall portraits of Carson and King Billy. Tiger Bay has an organised Protestant Defence Association, as well as ex-B Special gun clubs, Orange Lodges and ex-Service groups. But the sharp edge of the power structure is a street gang called the Tiger Bay Boys.

Protestant Belfast has a whole spectrum of semi-organised groups of young toughs, some built around pipe-and-drum bands like the Shankill Road Young Conquerors, some geographical like the Tiger Bay Boys, some of obscure origin, like the Tartans, whose slogan TARTAN RULES can be seen on walls all over the city. (Such gangs seem rarer on the Catholic side, perhaps because of the IRA groups.)

The Catholics devoutly believe that the Ulster Volunteer Force is an organised Protestant defensive/terrorist structure, mirroring Kelly's IRA force. Personally, I doubt the UVF approaches even the IRA's tenuous structure.

The peasant guerrilla is part of the tribal mythology of Catholic Ireland, but Protestant guerrillas are rare. One that I have traced, the Presbyterian Armagh (they called themselves the Peep O'Day Boys) seem to have been more concerned to fight their Anglican landlords than their Catholic neighbours. Since the Ulster Presbyterians crossed over to support the Ulster ruling class and become Orangemen, it seems to me that Ulster Protestants will fight, if they have to, in defence of established order, and wearing uniforms, even if they have to make their own.

But even if the UVF does not exist, the street gangs do, and I have seen them kicking in Catholic windows. Catholics arriving in Hillman Street believe that a Tiger Bay Chief banged a door with a Sten gun and warned them to "get out." True or not, such reports have a powerful effect on both sides.

Mixed areas make buffer zones, inhibiting confrontation: the wild men on both sides dislike them. Therefore a Protestant in a mixed area is quite as likely to feel threatened by Protestant gangs. Hence the neighbourly arrangements by which friends agree to exchange houses.

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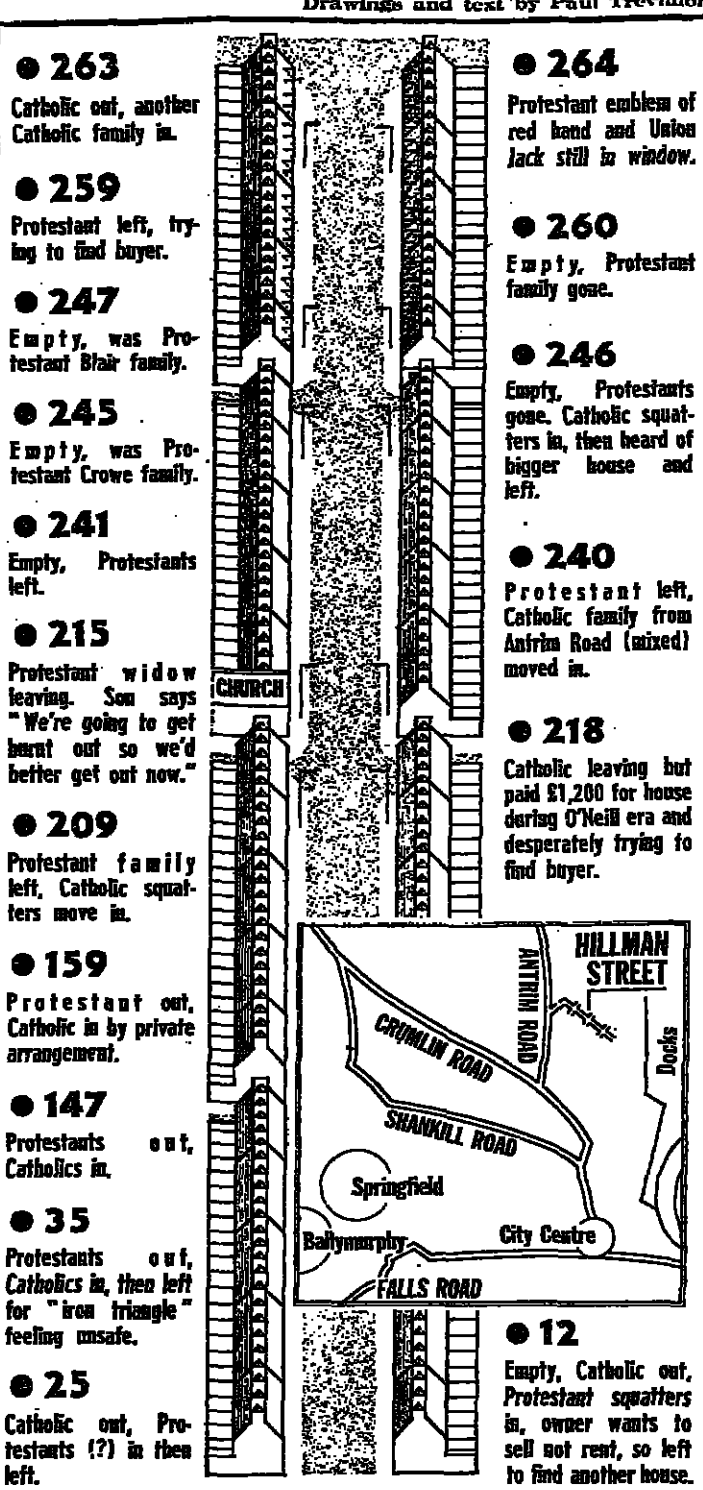
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Mixed areas make buffer zones, inhibiting confrontation: the wild men on both sides dislike them. Therefore a Protestant in a mixed area is quite as likely to feel threatened by Protestant gangs. Hence the neighbourly arrangements by which friends agree to exchange houses.



The official view is that IRA gunmen are the intimidators. One Protestant claims to have been threatened by a gunman at the back door while an armoured car stood at the front. An old lady says her neighbour heaved a brick through her window with the shout: "Next time this will be a bomb."

Questioned, the neighbours refer one to other neighbours... I saw two possible "intimidators" at work: small boys throw-

ing stones. Some of the empty houses have certainly been damaged by someone: the Army concede they have to rip out fireplaces and floorboards to search for arms, but they deny any systematic vandalism.

What about the Army themselves being unconsciously the real intimidators, with their massive display of weaponry? One excited woman claimed that the Army had ordered a Catholic family out of No. 40. I checked: a corporal had tried to persuade some squatters to return to Antrim Road, another mixed area, but had finally advised them to stay put for the time being.

The main intimidator is the lawless and unjust atmosphere of modern Ireland itself. If people have no confidence that authority can protect them, the dynamics of the ghetto take over. The army is seen, not as protection, but as just another violent element in the situation. Irish imagination completes the process by involving the observer himself in what he is supposed to be impartially observing.

Moving along Hillman Street with a colleague, John Barry, I was aware of a tidal wave of rumour, but uncertain of its content. Then a corporal, gun in hand, came up to us, asking in some agitation to see our Press cards. We produced them, assured

Murray Sayle

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Anatomy of a killing

A LONG BLOODSTAIN and a make-shift shrine mark the spot where Eamon McDivitt, a 28-year-old deaf mute, had his face blown away by an Army marksman during a riot in Strabane last Wednesday. In the gutter there are still fragments of bone and shattered teeth.

McDivitt's death would, by the very nature of the victim, have been considered out of the ordinary, even in the extraordinary conditions of Ulster today. But the Army's actions following the shooting have raised it into one of the most serious tests of the Army's credibility since it moved into Ulster.

After several days of intensive interviews and investigations in Strabane it is impossible to avoid concluding that the Army's far assertion that McDivitt was a gunman killed in the act of firing at troops is, to say the least, an unhappy mistake.

The Army's decision to alter significantly its first official statement on the incident does nothing to reassure observers that the events did, in fact, take place as it claims.

It is important to get some grasp of the sequence of events leading up to the killing. Shortly before 6pm, a protest meeting addressed by Bernard Devlin broke up in front of the Strabane Town Hall. It is generally agreed that stone-throwing aimed initially at the police started almost immediately. Two troops of 45 Royal Marine Commando were called forward and the rioters—about 100 teenage youths—were warned that "offensive actions" would be taken unless they dispersed.

When the rioters did not move a volley of rubber bullets was fired, followed by CS gas. It was at this stage, according to the Rogers Ephraums, Commanding Officer of the marksmen, that the "gunman"—McDivitt—was first seen.

MR JIM NORRIS, whose house is directly on the road taken by the rioters flowing back as troops advanced, says he heard two marksmen shout: "The one in red has a gun." McDivitt was wearing a bright red T-shirt.

Mr Norris claims that McDivitt was not holding a gun but a rubber bullet, which he had picked up in front of Norris's house. He and other eye-witnesses agree that McDivitt was "prancing about at the front of the mob, brandishing the bullet and occasionally pointing it, pistol fashion, at the troops. It was, at that time, still broad daylight, though the CS gas and smoke from a burning car could have obscured vision.

McDivitt was well-known to most people in Strabane, a small town of about 10,000 people, 14 miles from Derry. Deaf and dumb from birth, he was widely known as "the wee dummy". He was, by all accounts, a pleasant outgoing fellow, but in the opinion of Father Walter Carolan, curate of Strabane church, he was certainly a little retarded mentally.

Mrs Mary McCorry, mother of a young deaf mute whom McDivitt used to visit, agrees with this statement. It is, therefore, possible that McDivitt was never

really aware of the dangerous situation in which he found himself.

As the troops advanced along Meetinghouse Street, McDivitt turned into Fountain Street. At the second house, Mrs Lily Tobin had just come out with vinegar-soaked cloths for anyone suffering from the gas.

He showed me his rubber bullet and I said 'Give it to me'. He threw it to me and ran off up the hill."

Mrs Mary Tobin, another neighbour, confirms this, and other neighbours like Mrs Sara Divine insist that McDivitt was empty-handed after handing over the bullet.

As McDivitt went up Fountain Street, the first soldiers rounded the corner. There is strong evidence to suggest that they were understandably edgy. Two men, Mr Seamus McCorry and Mr George Doherty, say they heard—from a window directly behind the troops—several soldiers shout something like "Watch out for the red one."

He two men say they heard the Sergeant shout: "Shoot a bastard, that will finish it." "I can't get a clear shot," one of the marksmen is said to have replied. Mrs Mary Diver, returning from the Devlin meeting, says she heard a soldier say: "What shall I do if somebody shoots?" The sergeant said: "You've got a gun—use it."

At the corner of the street, a youth was stopped and "frisked" against the wall. Witnesses say that McDivitt—by now about 60 yards away—saw them and began imitating the search, patting his body. Mr Norris then heard a soldier call for two marksmen and order them to get a move on. Mrs Lily Tobin says she heard a soldier say: "Get that bastard in the red jumper." She immediately shouted: "For God's sake don't, he is deaf and dumb and can't hear you." She was told, she said, to get off inside.

A crucial part of the Army's first statement, issued late on Wednesday night from headquarters in Belfast, was its claim that McDivitt had been told "in the normal army manner" to bring the alleged pistol forward. He was shot, the Army has said, after he failed to do so.

This version of events was vigorously challenged by eye-witnesses who talked to journalists immediately after the shooting. Mr McCorry, watching from his window behind the marksmen, insisted that there was no warning from the soldiers. "He simply shot." Others on the scene at the time also say there was no formal warning.

When the marksmen fired—using a 303 rifle with a telescopic sight—all the civilian witnesses agree that McDivitt was about 60 yards away, crouching behind a low, privet hedge in the garden of Mr Brig O'Neill.

Witnesses saw McDivitt jerk upwards, arms outflung, and fall with his head on the kerb and his feet still behind the hedge. He was killed almost instantly. "I ran out as soon as I heard the shot," Mrs O'Neill recalls. "I saw him lying by my gate with his

feet on the path, I searched his pocket nothing. Another searched his garden and the hedge nothing. The poor man was standing out in the rain, both hands clapping the butt. But no ammunition was to be seen. Army says civilians shot and 'presumed' with the wea witnesses insist, he the soldiers rushed body, forming a cordon around it. Graham, of Fountain a sergeant was the f McDivitt. He searched found nothing. He crawled around on knees searching the

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THE ARMY statement mention of any shot other than the one which killed McDivitt witnesses believe on have reported what was a shot just before died. "I saw one suddenly spring round helmet fell off. Mr recalled. "I don't heard, but I'm sure made him fire."

It is just conceivable the shouting one soldier may have noise of a "scarecrow" going off to frighten nearby flocks.

The Army has its own investigation into the case. Mr McCorry, chairman council, is collecting for what he calls "inquiry." But it is how the civilian versions of the same find any middle ground reasonable person evidence now hardly fail to be de at the way in which McDivitt met his death.

Philip

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THE ULSTER ESCALATION WHY THE SOLDIER IS GIVEN A BAD NAME

Brutality? What the Army is accused of

Inquiry by John Barry and Philip Jacobson

JAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT of an independent inquiry into the treatment of Ulster prisoners was probably the result of a minute decision. The key to the inquiry is that it has been Mr Howard, the UK Representative in

without Friday, the Army

claiming that "the cor-

respondence for anyone who

he has a grievance is to

push it directly to the RUC

... All publicised

... and privately

... as "monstrous."

... of letters handed to

... on Friday

... that there are certainly

... for an inquiry to look

... letters were smuggled

... week. Written, appar-

... detainees, they give

... allegations of physical

... and psychological pres-

... ters allege, for instance,

... have been deprived

... punched, kicked and

... in various ways. The

... concern camps to

... prisoners were taken

... the Maidstone, and which

... been inspected yet by

... pendent observers.

... in Belfast do not

... the idea of an inquiry

... during Mr Brian

... mid-week visit to

... But at roughly the same

... UK representative, Mr

... have some people who

met him the impression that he acknowledged some substance in the claims that prisoners had been subjected to brutality.

On Thursday, when a community leader said that he could understand the Army's behaviour, Mr Smith reportedly answered: "To understand it is not to excuse it."

MR SMITH, who was Ambassador to Czechoslovakia before coming to Ulster in March, has far greater powers than his official role of "liaison man" suggests. Effectively, he is the British Government's political brain in Ulster, and given the power which the Army now has, his job extends to the military presence as well.

On Thursday, Mr Smith had a long session with General Tuzo, the Army commander. Since then, there has been some shifting of Army units in Belfast. New troops have come into the Catholic areas, and one colonel admitted that his job—after three days in the Province—was "to make peace."

But on Friday, a new factor emerged: besides the need to clear the Army's name, an inquiry became a political necessity.

Mr Smith travelled with General Tuzo to Derry to listen to a group of 25 prominent Catholics who have withdrawn from public service in the city. In all, 32 Catholics have done this in Derry and there is a strong possibility that their action will spread. On top of this, a campaign of more generalised civil disobedience is getting under way (whether it will succeed and, if so, whether

it will remain peaceful, are open questions).

But the Derry leaders made it clear that it would be impossible for them to return to their jobs unless some sort of inquiry was held. Yet these are precisely the "middle ground" Catholics that must be kept within the Ulster administration if the policy of reform is to have any meaning at all.

The responsibility for Ulster rests with the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling. It is through this channel that Mr Smith's views late on Friday would have been sent.

The British Government seems originally to have intended to quell the protests by the device of releasing a large group of detainees—possibly as many as a hundred—this coming week. It is a fairly open secret here that the security forces are only interested in about 80 of the people they picked up. Faced with the growing pressures and matters from organisations like Amnesty—the British Government had to yield to the demand for an investigation. The statement crediting General Tuzo with the initia-

tive was the least embarrassing form of words available.

In the letters given to the Sunday Times, men picked up in several different parts of the country give detailed reports of their arrest and subsequent treatment.

The picture that emerges from the three letters—which set out the experiences of more than 20 individuals—is one of virtually unrelieved harassment and psychological intimidation, accompanied by sporadic incidents of physical brutality. None of the reports suggest that the violence is "organised" or formally approved by the authorities but the implication is that senior army and police officers do not attempt to prevent mistreatment on a relatively minor level—mainly punching and kicking.

"The majority of (70 to 80) men taken to Magilligan Camp were physically and verbally abused by the military during arrest," one of the letters states. It names individuals who were roughly handled, threatened by guard dog handlers and humiliated in various ways. "Some detainees were forced by the RUC

to clean toilet bowls with their hands," it alleges.

According to one detainee at Ballykinnar, rumoured to be the worst of the camps, prisoners were not fed or allowed to sleep for 48 hours after arrest. Dermot Kelly, a 26-year-old tax accountant from Armagh, alleges there was frequent punching and kicking of detainees by Military Police, egged on by members of the RUC.

When Mr Kelly's parents visited him on the Maidstone last Wednesday, they were deeply shocked by his appearance; he seemed to have lost almost a stone in weight and had two small, freshly healed cuts on his cheek that were not there when he was arrested.

In another of the letters, a detainee held at Ballykinnar gives full details of rigorous and exhausting "exercises" that MPs ordered detainees to carry out. They included repeated press-ups, squats and standing on tip-toe until collapsing. This letter also claims that some men were burnt with cigarette ends in the journey from Newry to the camp.

The most severe pressure, however, seems to have been mental. Dermot Kelly, who was arrested in the major source of eye witness evidence.

The first point to strike any enquirer is that virtually all those who have either been released or who, whilst still detained, have managed to talk, have told extraordinarily consistent stories.

The attitudes of the soldiers, the methods of interrogation, the particular kinds of violence—all these seem the same throughout. Yet each of the detention centres has its own characteristics: again, the separate accounts from these places are distinct but mutually consistent.

But there are a few independent sources of evidence: a nurse who happened to be in one police station when detainees were brought in; a couple of lawyers who happened to see inside one of the camps; and, above all, the reports of doctors on the 30 or so detainees who have been released. After a week of tracing these witnesses and talking to them—it has involved us in something over 50 interviews—the theory that these allegations are a brilliantly contrived conspiracy for IRA propaganda purposes seems an inadequate explanation of the evidence.

One of the points to emerge from the letters we have seen is the central role that the RUC is alleged to have taken in harassment of detainees. There are numerous reports of RUC men passing comments like "We shot ten of your side last night" and "It will be years before you are home—ye effin bastards." One Ballykinnar detainee, Mr T. Barr, claims that he was punched in the face by an RUC policeman,

No. 3272, returning from the lavatory and that other RUC men kicked him on the ground.

There are, however, numerous allegations made against the Army, and specifically against the Military Police personnel, who appear to be dishing out most of the physical punishment.

Most of the detainees are interviewed by Special Branch men, apparently using the "hard man—soft man" technique. Dermot Kelly claims he was alternately threatened with long prison sentences and cajoled over a period of several hours and that he was offered money to act as an informer against other detainees.

He had not slept or eaten for almost two days when he was interrogated.

WHEN THE ALLEGATIONS are pared to their essential, and common, elements, what emerges is no less worrying, but considerably more explicable. For the surface impression of uncontrolled brutality has so far concealed the fact that the techniques the Army appears to have used would surprise nobody with any knowledge of recent British counter-terrorist operations in, say, Cyprus or Aden. The necessity to induce a feeling of complete helplessness in captured terrorists—by any means—is accepted tactics.

The problem appears to be that the Army unleashed the same methods upon the Ulster detainees—not knowing, or ignoring, the crucial fact that the great majority of the 300 are, in the strictest sense of the word, civilians.



How schoolteacher Hugh Logue was dragged through a Bogside street by the hair

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The 5 3/4 inch bullet

THE RUBBER BULLETS the Army uses in Ulster are five and three-quarter inches long and weigh five ounces each. They are made of black rubber rather than lead, and are fired from a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver. The picture here shows the actual size of one.

According to the Ministry of Defence, a rubber bullet will not cause open wounds when used at its proper range of thirty yards or more.

The bullets are one and a half inches in diameter,

and are fitted into a cartridge with a small gunpowder charge. This is fired from a standard Vickers signalling pistol. The bullet is launched with a muzzle velocity of 235 feet per second—roughly 160mph. It is about the same weight as a cricket ball, and roughly as hard. A cricketer, in fact, can make some estimate of the impact by reckoning that it might be comparable to taking one on the body from a bowler twice as fast as Fred Truman.

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A feast fit for 60 kings

ONE EVENING last January, at the height of the religious mourning period of Ramadan, 150 of the biggest tycoons in Iran filed into the Shah's Palace for a very exclusive and expensive dinner. When they left a few hours later almost 10 million dollars had changed hands.

Eight months and a lot more millions later, Iran is now almost ready to play host for three days in October to nearly half the world's kings and heads of state. It should turn out to be the most lavish royal gala since A Thousand and One Nights.

The celebrations mark the 2,500th anniversary of the creation of the Persian dynasty by Cyrus the Great. In fact the exact date they will be celebrating is 538 BC when Cyrus, having conquered Babylon, issued his famous "declaration of rights," pronouncing every man free to worship and to travel as he liked. Thus the anniversary is technically ten years late. But those ten

years have been devoted to preparing for the event. Every week for the past five months two large jet transport aircraft filled with every detail from gold-spangled tents to a special perfume created for the occasion have been leaving Paris for a spot in the south Persian desert.

There is and around the ruins of the ancient palace of Persepolis the Shah is re-creating a fairy city in a "field of cloth of gold." Ticket-holders are reported to be charging up to \$400 each for air tickets with a "guaranteed seat at the Shah's table" which Iranian officials say is "a very unguaranteed affair indeed."

Normal cheap flights from Europe cost £150 return but the spot is 500 miles from Teheran and every hotel bed in Persia has been booked up for months. With the catering done by Maxims and Larvin designing the \$300 gold-embroidered uniforms (21b of gold thread for each) for the attending dignitaries, French

experts have shipped out a town-size quantity of furniture, crockery, machinery, bedding and even a special "persepolis" rose specially cultivated for the flower decorations.

Apart from the jet transports, most of the heavy equipment has been taken from Paris to Persia in weekly convoys (the French call them caravans) of 20 heavy lorries apiece which do the journey in 35 days non-stop.

Each of the nearly 60 royalty and heads of state will live in individual luxury tents (beige coloured to blend with the sand) and laid out in a vast star-shape around the huge central fountain.

The Shah and Empress Farah will sleep in separate super-modern and lavish tents (colour brown and beige for the Shah and blue and steel for Empress Farah), and their State apartments are a huge tent over 100 feet long where the walls are entirely lined with purple velvet and the floors covered with specially woven purple carpets.

For the State banquet which is the highlight of the three-day ceremonies, each of the 500 VIP guests of the Shah will sit on specially designed "thrones" made in France and covered in blue velvet.

The banquet itself, which will last for hours, is to take place in a vast tented dining hall 210 feet long, for which one French firm has made a hand-embroidered tablecloth 190 feet long. The whole operation is intended as a tribute to French taste as well as Persia's 2,500-year-old history, and one of the most important figures behind the scenes is Monsieur Louis Vaudable, the director of the Paris restaurant Maxim whose 30 cooks and 150 maitres d'hotel will mastermind the banquet.

Serving will be done by waiters lent by the Hotel de Paris at Monaco and the Palace Hotel at St. Moritz. Nothing has been forgotten by the French organisers, from wells sunk in the Persian desert to provide 100,000

gallons of water a day to the special testing of the tents at Le Bourget airfield in Paris to make sure that they would not blow over in wind speeds of up to 70 mph.

A special motorway has been built linking the three-day "Scheherazade City" with the nearest town of Shiraz 40 miles away. There is to be a heliport. The French have also built a 3,000 kilowatt power station and a 300-line telephone exchange, to keep the VIPs in touch with the outside world by communication satellite. (One French wit noted: "I only hope it is less inefficient than the Paris telephone network.")

Flower decorations by the French landscape artist Jean Delogne are planned and "timed" so that they flower at exactly the right hour for the opening ceremony. To make sure that the Shah's guests are not bored before and after the long banqueting the Shah's desert city will include

roulette casinos and a battery of 16 hairdressing and beauty parlours.

All these preparations have not gone without criticism. Inevitably there are those who think that in a country where great poverty exists alongside great wealth, the money could have been better spent. Apart from anything else, the city of Teheran is becoming increasingly difficult to live in. A city of four million inhabitants, it is one of the largest in the world without a proper sewage system. Its water supply is expected to run out within the next few years unless drastic action is taken. It has no subway and public transport is in a desperate state.

A new element was added two weeks ago to criticism within Iran when a small but on occasions spectacular group of guerrillas (which has so far assassinated the military tribunal chief and killed a number of policemen) vowed to turn the Persepolis event into a blood-

bath. But the Shah has cleverly to state such antagonism. The gun a strong Maoist slogan week the Shah announced reopening of diplomatic relations with China.

The Shah has also spent as much money as he can on Persepolis. This has not been greeted as much enthusiasm as to merit. The money came directly from the funds, but is to be specially by fund-raising throughout the country. Just in case criticism concrete form, the Persepolis will be guarded by crack troops, some of them specially by fund-raising for march-pasts. And speculation about cost of Persia's extravaganza is gently discouraged.

Antor

REPRODUCTION

Can diet control birth?

TWELVE YEARS AGO Dr Louis Leakey, the great anthropologist, dug up a skull in Tanganyika which provided dramatic evidence of the link between modern man and the apes. Today Dr Leakey, aged 68, is at work on a project at least as fascinating: experiments designed to enable us to limit the population "explosion" through control of our diet.

Leakey's surrogate helpers in the exercise are some 140 monkeys of 12 different species, some of which have been leading a boisterously happy but captive life for several years at Dr Leakey's Institute of Primate Research, 20 miles north of Nairobi in the green uplands of Limuru.

Kenya was chosen as a centre for the experiment because of the wide variety of species available for study. At the Institute the Monkeys are fed on various diets and their reproduction rates observed by two young American volunteers, Miss Linda Leakey, a physicist from Boulder, Colorado, and Miss Tish Ward, an animal scientist of Santa Cruz, California.

The two women keep case histories of their proteges, known by such affectionate nicknames as "Charlie," "Orphan Annie," and "Dollie." They may provide man with the first clues to controlling his reproduction.

The primate centre was started on a shoestring by Dr Leakey 13 years ago—"six hundred pounds and a piece of land" as he put it. He is at present financing the centre himself but hopes for grants to continue the work on a larger scale.

At first studies were made on growth rates, species differentiation, and diseases. But more recently the emphasis has turned to the link between diet and fertility, in which bush babies have also been involved.

One of the earliest indications of a link came, according to Dr Leakey, when it was found that many bush babies in captivity did not reproduce if they were fed on a diet of tree gum, eggs and fruit. But when grasshoppers, a random delicacy available in their normal tree-swinging bush diet was added, they began to produce regularly. If there were no grasshoppers, cockroaches would do.



Linda Leakey discusses the day's diet with a Colobus monkey at Dr Leakey's Private Research Centre. The big question: What is the X factor?

Similarly the elegant D'Brazza monkeys, with their neat white goatee beards, would only reproduce in captivity if they were given the leaves of a wild plant which contained the vitamin Carotene. Then it was found that carrots, which also contain the vitamin, would do the trick. Now a fourth generation of D'Brazza monkeys is living at the centre with the help of this natural elixir.

Dr Leakey is extending his research to the human species by enlisting the support of newspaper readers with fertility problems or interesting "case histories." Those who reply to his request are sent detailed questionnaires which may be answered anonymously if required. The information will be fed into a computer and analysed.

Dr Leakey concedes that the project could take years, but believes it is worth starting. "On the question of human barrenness," he says, "I have never accepted that the problem is frequently psychological—for instance psychologists may say that the adoption of children will produce a change in the metabolism of a woman which will enable her to give birth to her own children. My view is that there is another factor. In this case when children are introduced to the house, so are new foods, and the mother quite likely eats the left-overs. So I want to find out, for one thing, the new foods introduced in the mother's diet."

Dr Leakey mentioned three couples in the American middle west who could not have children but who began a family when they moved to California. He believes that there may have been minerals in the green vegetables of their new home which were missing in the middle west.

But he is not suggesting that bad diet is necessarily a cause of barrenness—as the poverty of the underdeveloped world has shown. "I suspect," he added, "that the lack of some substance in the diet affects the metabolism of a woman's blood passing through the wall of the womb to the ovum so that the fertilised egg will not adhere to the wall of the uterus." The failure in the blood composition, caused by diet was probably responsible for the egg's failure to begin to grow.

Dr Leakey's objective is to find out if control can be exerted through the exclusion of items from the human diet. Although his helpers are at present two young women and 140 monkeys, he is hopeful that responsible people will reply to his initial inquiry and then take the trouble to fill in the questionnaire.

"And then," he added wryly, "what will the Pope say?"

Martin Revis

ZOOS

Black list for animals

ANIMALS are kept in poor or downright bad conditions in more than one in six of Britain's hundred-odd zoos, according to a massive year-long survey by the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare.

UFAW staff have so far paid a total of 91 visits to 72 different zoos, classifying 26 of them as very good, 33 as good-fair, and 13 as poor-bad. All the visits were made as ordinary members of the public, and the classification was based entirely on standards of animal care; facilities for the public were not considered.

The 26 zoos classed as very good are listed below. Some of them are tiny, but several of the biggest and best-known zoos in the country—Belle Vue in Manchester, Chessington, Colchester, Dudley, Edinburgh and Paignton—are noticeably absent.

The wildlife safari parks, bird gardens and aquaria came out of the survey well. But of this group only one small safari park was classed as poor-bad. Most of the bad zoos were mixed collections, attempting to emulate big famous zoos like Regent's Park in London, with totally inadequate resources.

"Two things were particularly noticeable about the bad zoos," said Major Walter Scott, UFAW's Scientific Director. "One was the condition of the animals' feet, especially giraffes, sheep, donkeys and ponies. They hadn't been properly looked after and often their standings were a sea of mud. The other was the conditions the aquatic animals were kept in. A lot of them had nothing better than dilute sewage to swim in."

The zoos classed as very good: Mixed Collections: Birmingham; Bristol; Chester; Drusilla's Children's Zoo, Alfriston; Glasgow; London; Newquay; Nuneham; Sherwood, Nottingham; Twyness, Atherstone; Weyhill, Andover.

Wildlife and Safari Parks: Blair Drummond, Stirling; Cricket St Thomas, Somerset; Lowther Castle, Penrith; Mole Hall, Essex; Norfolk, Stansted; Suffolk; Whipsnade; Woburn.

Others: Birdland, Cromer; Birdland, Bourton-on-the-Water; Brighton Aquarium; Stagden Bird Garden, Bedford; Winged World, Morecambe; Woolley Monkey Sanctuary, Murreyton, Cornwall.

Bryan Silcock

ARMS

"We're off to Dublin in the green, in the green. Where the helmets glister in the sun."

Where the bayonets flash, and the rifles crash. To the echo of a Thompson gun."

THE THOMPSON sub-machine gun has played a key role in the mythology of the IRA—a mythology strongly buttressed by marching songs like the one above by Dominic Behan. From the 1920s the "Tommy Gun" has been associated with stories of street battles against the British army, bloody engagements in which the Black and Tans were held at bay by single Irish heroes, and bold raids where the mere threat of the big gun was sufficient to pin strong men to the wall.

Today the Tommy Gun is still, allegedly, a force to be reckoned with in Northern Ireland. A Belfast policeman spoke recently of hearing "the characteristic clatter of the Thompson sub-machine gun" in his description of a street fight; two reports on August 11th and 12th spoke of the use by IRA men of the Thompson gun with its "deep thumping" breaking through the crackle of rifle fire; and Joe Cahill himself referred to it last week.

There has not, however, been much concrete evidence for its existence there, and it is not, in fact, all that easy to distinguish the sound of the gun from other automatic fire. The army has only captured three machine guns since the beginning of January, and only one of these was a Thompson.

But if they are being used, then the IRA is not much interested in technical efficiency. The gun is years out of date and heartily loathed by most people who have had to use it regularly.

Paradoxically it was first used by the forces of law and order. Invented by General John T. Thompson, it made its first appearance in 1919. It was officially adopted by the United States in 1928 when it was used by the Marines in Nicaragua, and by the Coast Guard in their war with the rum runners of the prohibition period. From then on the Tommy Gun became the weapon primarily associated with gang warfare on the one hand and police on the other. Boot-

Tell-tale rattle of a big shot



leggers mowed down rivals with it, or fired it from passing Studebakers; the police burst into secret hideouts, waved it about, and shouted: "OK—freeze!" It was called the "Chicago Piano."

The gun was used by the British in World War II, and the Thompson remained in production, undergoing several modifications, until 1943.

Today it is an antique, much in demand by collectors who value it as the archetypal sub-machine gun. In fact you can still order a brand new one, or indeed several, from the present manufacturers—the Numrich Arms Co. of West Hurley, NY. But you have to convince them that you are a bona fide collector.

By the end of the war the Tommy Gun had acquired a bad reputation. It was heavy in relation to its muzzle energy, and expensive in its use of materials and the time spent in looking after it. It possessed a safety device known as the "hesitation lock" which proved to be one of the most consistent causes of jamming.

The characteristic round drum magazine was also unreliable, and was latterly replaced by a more straightforward one. The

drum was cranked up work to feed 30 cartridges into the gun at a rate of about 700 per min over-cranking (you hear the clicks exactly) and achieved by men with wrists. A Colt exact took out a Thompson in reappraisal this week that the gun "tends to lot." That is to say, first shot may well hit from then on it pulls; the fifth shot is going to the clouds.

"With that kind of only way to use it is to hose," he added. It has, however, a recoil, and its effective about 100 yards. Its distance is as the far weapon, and herein, lies its charm.

Because it is firm, bullets fairly rapidly an impressive noise. I fronted by a semi-trail wielding a Thompson 6 is spraying bullets to side and making a very in doing so, would do a seriously disturbing e You might not actual but you would cert frightened.

Perhaps this is why of all kinds place so n in it (the Cubans wer it too). Hunted men assurance, and the gives a lot of that. Much than, for instance, the which is cheaper, more but about as impressive as the piece of steel to.

Whether the IRA real using the Tommy Gun has by now irrelev myth has come to stay, reality suggests. Thus, machine-gun fire is he the streets of Belfast immediately dubbed "of the Thompson Gun equally no IRA man salt is going to be fobbe something more mod efficient so long as he the genuine Chicago F go on calling himself a

Magnus Li

Industrielle topstillinger A.P. Møller

Vor industrigruppe er inde i en rask ekspansion, som vil blive forstærket fremover. Derfor har vi brug for flere ledere, der kan tage ansvaret og gå i spidsen for udviklingen.

Vi søger nu tre dynamiske ledere, der i de senere år har bevist, at de kan løse store opgaver inden for virksomhedsledelse, økonomi, marketing eller produktion.

De krav, der stilles, er store. Sævel menneskelige som teoretiske og praktiske og vil blive honoreret derefter. De vil rapportere direkte til divisionens leder.

Deres henvendelse, der vil blive behandlet fortroligt, stiles til hr. C. D. Heubeck.



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DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD

After August 31st old pennies and 3d bits cannot be used as money

Decimalisation has gone so smoothly that the "changeover period" (during which old and new money may both be used) will now end on August 31st, 1971.

From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 6d (2½p). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1/- (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 2½p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st

Northern Ireland: the problems, the lessons and the solutions

N anyone hope to settle the Irish question by the New Frontier? The Six Counties and the Protestants in an enclave of their own? (last week). Historically, locally and economically not possible. Catholics who found themselves in Belfast in 1920 were, where their homes were, and Dublin would be deeply embarrassed if it attempted a mass exodus. Protestant North at any he intervening 50 years, it be equally impractical to move the Protestants out of either of the public spots, too many involved and they are entrenched in the they have built up in after all, by settlement, country.

If resettlement and compensation of either were a practical proposition, either part of Ireland or to support them afterwards. It is a barren country and it is of the industrial areas causing most difficulty. In 1920 was designed for the two sides and was their geographical and religious distribution. However attempts may now be made to find a solution present strife I cannot but reducing the size of and hoping for a complete division of Protestant and Catholics will provide

Eve Sandford
Guildford

Inous fruit

ecably surprised by your of the Northern Ireland. The tone of general will help to correct the of opinion carefully by most of the media with leashed and, in some cases, down-

then that you will not is mere churlishness ompts me to take issue on your suggestion of a Protestant enclave

to your suggestion is the that Protestants and in Northern Ireland live in peace. But there been democracy in Ireland and you admit present political and -up is an exotic growth and supported by Britain use fruits have proved

er, if Northern Ireland ough under democratic ent there could be no a suppose that followers religions could not be

ng on
ia clay

JACKMAN is right to that Dartmoor's china a could be made into a picnic site (improved week). But develop- not stop there. As the have shown in the china a near Nuremberg, a suc- recreational area on a ger scale can be a great

I visited this area with I found the largest china a being used for skiing, lps being taken to the a small charge, in flat e vehicles. There is also rant, a swimming pool dayground. The caravan

r points on pornography

ruel points need to be relation to Mary White- somewhat superficial rs about sex offenders d been influenced by ephy (Letters, last week).

agueness of the word ephy, which could cover from a sexy picture of agellation. Which type offenders referring to? fact that the offenders ally be excited to sexual s by friends, parents, s, sexy clothes and any- which involves some hint of ould we censor all these

ype of reaction to media, media sociologists have depends on pre-existent ity processes as well as 'butes of the medium. Thus those aroused by raphy' are those who



LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

brought to live together in peace. Naturally this would take time, but eventually those in ascendancy would face the fact that they are entitled to no more and no less than other Irish citizens.

You state further that the cause of Protestant behaviour is their fear of being engulfed by the Catholic majority. What do you mean by 'engulfed'? Is the Catholic minority in Britain engulfed?

Your next sentence implies acceptance that Protestants will come to harm in a united Ireland. If there are sound bases for these fears will you please publish them. If they are baseless would it not aid sanity to reassure Protestants on that score? I believe that sober appraisal would show them to be merely Orange-coloured smokecreens.

After the present division was made it was hoped that the non-Orange community could be frozen out; hence all the repressive measures. This play, in the main, was unsuccessful. In the context of your suggested enclave, with the Orange majority proportionately increased, it might be more successful. It would certainly be more painful.

Maurice Wakhe
London W6

No victors

CONGRATULATIONS on your excellent editorial feature The Ulster Explosion and your well-informed editorial. At last, it seems that there are some educated, informed and responsible people who can understand the Irish situation. There is hope for the Orange majority. I do not blindly accept British Army propaganda or Government hand-outs, but genuinely question the basic issues involved in the struggle for democracy by a harassed and exploited section of the community in Northern Ireland.

It makes sad reading to see the Army authorities claiming a military victory in such an explosive situation. Surely, there is

one lesson that we have learned in this twentieth-century, that in war there are no victors—only destruction and suffering.

It is sad to see the Conservative Government being used to prop up a sectarian and corrupt regime. Surely to God people in England can learn from the bloody lessons of history, where ever the British Army were involved: Africa, Aden, Palestine and Cyprus. They left only bitterness and suffering behind them, having been unceremoniously kicked out!

Rory Fitz-Patrick
Dublin 4

Stormont to blame

I WAS so glad of your courageous honest leader (last week). So few papers nowadays venture to criticise the present Government and what it does. You have reminded your readers that there are two sides to this terrible Ulster confrontation, and that one side alone cannot be blamed for the course of events.

Who is to blame? Surely the Orange Government at Stormont with their injustice and discrimination against the Catholic minority. I am not a Catholic but my sympathies are entirely with the persecuted Catholics of Northern Ireland. I can only look on the Orange Calvinists with horror. Their tyranny is very far from the ideals of the founder of the Christian faith in which they pretend to believe. I hope other Protestant bodies will condemn their acts.

As you truly state, they fiddled electoral boundaries to keep themselves in power. They packed the judiciary and intimidated juries. And that is what England is supporting and sending her army to fight for. It can be argued that the Unionists can claim an electoral majority. So could Hitler.

The Government at Stormont had one good, brave and honourable man as leader, the present Lord O'Neill. He did his best to heal ancient wounds and co-operate with Eire whose prime minister met him halfway. But

what did the Orangemen do? They threw him out. They would do anything to maintain their unjust supremacy.

Your suggestion of changing the frontier seems the only just solution. The United Nations should send forces as they have done in Cyprus, to keep order. The British Army is biased by its Government's support of Protestant supremacy which, as you say, is a lamentable failure. The present situation is a disgrace to England, her army, and those who call themselves Protestants though they are hardly Christians.

(Miss) J Delves-Broughton
Farnham

Call in Rab

YOUR LEADER asks for a political solution in Ireland. This is obviously necessary (and has been since Cromwell), but who is to achieve it?

I believe that there is one man who might do so, given an ounce of goodwill from the warring factions. Lord Butler, apart from his unrivalled experience of government, has reconciled religious differences before when dealing with Church schools in his great Education Act of 1944. He is also the man who carried out peacefully the demise of another unsuccessful experiment, the Central African Federation.

Who is better qualified therefore for the task of solving the Irish problem? The statesman who does that for the United Kingdom will be remembered long after the names of prime ministers are forgotten. Finally, as those who have read his book will know, Lord Butler possesses a sense of humour and that is certainly needed in the Irish tragedy. The question is, of course—does Ireland fit in with The Art of the Possible?

R D Gibaud
Gloucester

Hitler situation

YOUR LEADER completely ignores the fact that the government of Northern Ireland is faced with an armed rebellion—and how can an attempt to create chaos by the use of bullets and explosives be described by any other name? You assume that the aims of the rebels are fair and reasonable and advocate various concessions which you hope may placate them.

You are giving them the same encouragement that was given in the British Press to Herr Hitler in the 1930s and to various rebel leaders after the war. You are encouraging the IRA to continue their attempts to frighten away the British Army and will therefore bear a measure of responsibility for the further killing of British soldiers.

Gregory Blaxland
Canterbury

End game

UPON the conclusion of each "end" of a game of bowls it is necessary to advise the two skips, standing some thirty or forty yards away, as to the number of shots held by one or other of the sides. This is achieved by a variety of hand and finger signals which, while often entertaining in their execution and sometimes alarming in their emphasis, should always be conveyed with a dignity becoming to a bowls player and a gentleman—and be fully understood by the anxious skips awaiting news from afar.

All this may now be changed. At the first "end" of a game at the Buckhurst Hill Bowling Club last week we held two shots. Before this could be conveyed to the skips by the usual signals, however, there came a voice loud and clear—"one Harvey Smith to us!"

Charles Ross
Buckhurst Hill

THE Hickstead judges may have been upset by Harvey Smith, but why did they penalise the horse? Mark S. Gross
London NW1

Not fossils

WHAT a pity that the Atticus writers (last week) couldn't convey how much they enjoyed the Welsh Arts Council exhibition at the National Museum of Wales without sneering at the museum itself and its attendants. Of course the attendants are not at all fossilised; like most museum attendants they are friendly and helpful. And even if the museum were silent, there are many of us who would consider this a great attraction.

Jean Davies
Cardiff

Original Gorky

AS CO-TRANSLATOR, with Jeremy Brooks, of Gorky's Enemies, now running at the Aldwych, may I reply to Harold Hobson's point as to which version of the play is being seen (Arts last week)? I used the original, 1906, text (to be found only in pre-1933 editions of Gorky's work).

Gorky did make some slight changes to the play in 1933, in particular to the last few lines. This may have been the only way to make it officially acceptable. The whole question of Gorky's integrity and independence as a writer is immensely complex; certainly his services to his fellow writers (in hideously difficult circumstances), and the best of what he wrote, make it impossible to sit in judgment.

Kitty Hunter Blair
Cambridge

Diddyfan

I SEE that Elkan Allan thinks that Ken Dodd and his Diddymen are "dreadful" (TV Guide, last week). My four-year-old daughter does not. My comment is that this is the only programme for young children, on any channel, on a Sunday. It is the lack of programmes that is dreadful.

Brian J D Bate
Rugby

Offering an extravagant cigarette in times like these can hardly be considered shrewd.

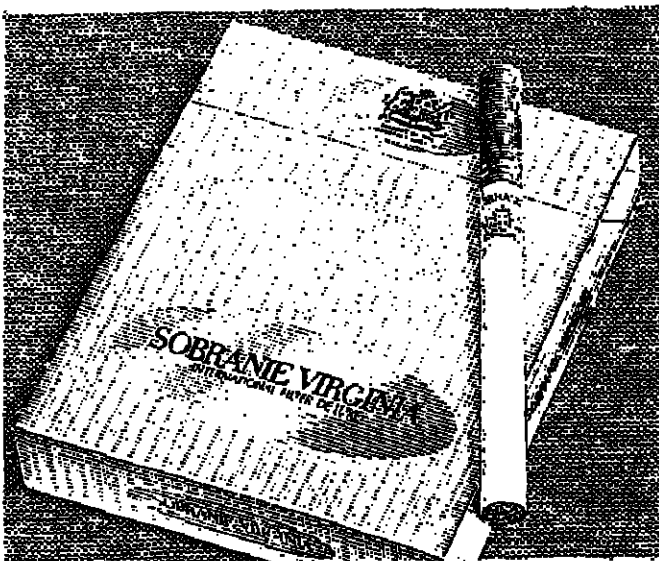
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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Passing of the buck

IN 1945, defending the new world monetary order he had helped to build, John Maynard Keynes said that what mattered was not the letter of the agreement reached at Bretton Woods the previous year, nor the articles of the new International Monetary Fund; but the fact that America "now took responsibility if things went wrong."

Very few of the political assumptions which Keynes and Harry Dexter White of the United States had to work on when they were shaping our international financial system still hold good for those who are trying to make it work today. One of the twin pillars of that system, Britain, has shrunk, financially speaking, to the point where she no longer bears much load in the structure. And nobody in 1944, certainly, foresaw that within 25 years the faded treasure of Fort Knox, the very symbol of the primacy of the almighty dollar, would have melted away into the coffers of the two defeated countries, Germany and Japan, not even present at Bretton Woods.

There is a tendency on this side of the Atlantic, sometimes bordering on an unattractive *schadenfreude*, to exaggerate the troubles of the American economy. Industrially, it still dwarfs those of Russia, Japan and West Germany, and it is backed by immense resources, mineral, agricultural and human. Two things, however, have changed. In relative terms, the American economy no longer bestrides the world as it did in the 1940s and 1950s. And—even more important—American attitudes have changed towards the use of the power that comes from economic strength. President Nixon has certainly acted with commendable boldness and realism. It was time an American president did something about the weakness of the dollar; high time. But that does not alter, it emphasises, the historical importance of what has happened. An era is over.

Where the President can be criticised is in the way he has acted. It is true that the economist, Eliot Janeway, who is credited with having advised Mr Nixon in this matter, has said that "what is good for America has now surfaced as the last best hope of saving the entire world from the disaster of another depression." It remains to be seen whether he is right, and whether, in the event, what America has done turns out to be good for the rest of us. What is plain enough from the text of the President's speech is that saving the entire world was not exactly the first of his motivations; he has, indeed, done what he thought was best for America.

The world has always looked different in Washington, from the way it looks in London, or Paris, or Tokyo. Even so, the difference in perception has now become rather startling. Americans last week scarcely seemed to be talking about the same dollar, or even the same world, as Frenchmen or Japanese. It is far from certain that Mr Nixon will succeed in forcing the Germans or the Japanese to revalue the mark or the yen; it is even less clear that it is they, rather than the Americans themselves, who must make hard choices in terms of national policy before equilibrium can be restored. In Washington, it seems, Mr Nixon's stroke is hailed as "a stunning turnaround," and he himself has presented it as "blazing the trail towards the new prosperity." To the rest of the world, it seems a disingenuous way of acknowledging failure.

The American balance of payments problem is not new. President Kennedy told Congress that it was ten years old at the very time when he pledged America to "pay any price, and bear any burden" to be the "watchman on the walls of freedom." That language today seems as far away as Bretton Woods. Mr Nixon's speech last Sunday, for all its up-beat passages, was a recessionist. Coming as it does after the decision to end the frustrations and humiliations of the Vietnam war by withdrawing, it marks a further stage of American disillusionment with the prices and burdens of being "the leader of the Free World."

We in Britain have little to offer to America at this juncture except sympathy. What we should do is draw the right conclusions from what has happened. The first is that America is no longer automatically there, ever-generous and omnipotent, when things go wrong. The second is that, with America as first among equals, the rest of the world must organise collectively to cope with the burdens of international co-operation, development and defence. The discordant sounds now coming from Tokyo and Brussels remind us all how very far we are from any such collective organisation to replace the American hegemony.

Undoing the harm

BY AGREEING TO an inquiry into allegations against British soldiers in Ulster, the Government has taken the only course open to it. The inquiry will be narrowly focused, being confined to the treatment of detainees. But the decision goes some small way to rectify the anomaly whereby the Army, although responsible *de jure* to Westminster, is operating *de facto* as an instrument of Stormont. If the inquiry is genuinely independent, it will restore some outward sign of Westminster's ultimate responsibility.

But London should do more in this direction. Although Stormont has executed internment, London authorised it and should not be satisfied to preside inertly over this extraordinary infringement of basic liberties. We have no reason to alter our judgment of last week that the harm done by internment, as carried out, exceeds its possible benefits. It is therefore not enough to inquire into formal allegations against the troops—a lengthy and inevitably inadequate mechanism. London should be scrutinising the general administration of the policy—its duration, its individual application and its gratuitous excesses. As a start, Mr Faulkner should be required to comply with normal standards at least as far as publishing a complete list of the men detained.

Such an initiative would begin to adjust the damaging impression left by Mr Heath's telegram to Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister. In offering support to civil disobedience in the North, Mr Lynch of course was being provocative. He invited a rebuke. His stance may help him politically; it will not help to pacify Ulster. Mr Lynch's responsibility, however, is greater than Mr Heath's. It is crucial that the British Government does nothing superfluous to erode its position as a putatively independent force in the province. Only such a government can retain the smallest hope of reconciling the communities there.

Mr Heath spoke as though relations between Britain and Ireland precisely resembled those between any other two sovereign states. He implied that Irishmen have no legitimate interest in events in the North. Neither suggestion disclosed any great grasp of the problem which confronts him. Present policy rests on the eradication of gunmen, to be followed by a return to peaceful co-existence. The 30 responsible Catholics who withdrew in despair from public life in Londonderry last week indicate the dismal remoteness of this aspiration. Mr Heath's attitude is hardly one which might convince them that London is a reliable bulwark against Unionist domination.

IN THIS MOMENT of truth for international finance, the Nixon Administration is trying to convey to the world three conclusions it has reached:

Firstly, that after a greater power equilibrium between the United States and the rest of the world has been developed over foreign affairs and defence, a readjustment in economic and financial matters was due and inevitable. In the wake of the Marshall Plan, the US, it had been said in Washington for years, has carried heavier financial burdens than was justified. The rest of the world did not listen to these pleadings, however, and assumed that this disequilibrium could not continue indefinitely. As one leading economic policy maker put it, "the world trading nations behaved as if in a poker game in which each player expects to win a hundred dollars."

Some countries, and Japan is considered here the main culprit, pursued a policy of economic nationalism which was bound to carry the seeds of its own destruction. If President Nixon is aggrieved today because he had to bite into the bitter apple of reversing his economic policies and assuming responsibilities for the depreciation of the dollar, his ire is primarily directed at Japan, which disregarded all pleas to help to slow the drain on the American balance of payments. When Mr Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister, was in Washington, Mr Nixon asked him to restrain

Japanese textile imports to the US. Mr Sato confidently assured him that the President "could rely on him to deal with this matter satisfactorily." To the President, this was an informal gentlemen's agreement. But Mr Sato, back in Tokyo, decided that to live up to his promise would be politically too costly. Mr Nixon is not a man who easily forgets broken promises. The voluntary agreement with the Japanese on steel exports also proved hollow.

But the tendency here in Washington to heap blame on the Japanese, while justified to some extent, is being exaggerated in an attempt to cover up American failures to come to grips with this crisis earlier. Secondly, the Nixon Administration, too casually and for too long assumed that the leading trading nations would not push the dollar with its greenback against the Fort Knox wall. They thought the world would not dare risk the turmoil that was bound to follow and therefore did not really come to grips with inflation.

Only when some of the other major trading nations refused to react to American pressures to revalue their currencies, did Mr Nixon act suddenly and with characteristic boldness. Last week when the dollar looked doomed, he slammed hard on the inflationary brakes and closed the gold window.

Whether it was absolutely necessary to give the monetary system such a devastating shock treatment is debatable, but the boldness has had a

galvanising effect at home and abroad, it has brought home the extent to which the stability of the world depends on the dollar.

Thirdly, Mr Nixon equipped himself with the surcharge weapon to achieve what voluntary revaluation of other currencies would have done. He will use this tax to force nations, especially the Japanese, to co-operate in creating trade equilibrium.

The Government has yet to think through all the ramifications of President Nixon's decisions and there is a search warrant out for ideas. This administration is woefully weak on financial and monetary expertise, and a confusion reigns as I have rarely seen one before in Washington. Some of the key economic policy makers have difficulty finding out from the Treasury, where John Connally sets the tone, what is policy. Connally is a brilliant political salesman with some of Franklin Roosevelt's powers of persuasion. At his Press conference, last week, he succeeded in glossing over past mistakes, over credibility gaps, and over the various contradictions of Nixon's economic policies with a dazzling panache.

The system of fixed exchange rates that originated with Bretton Woods in 1944, it is generally accepted, has come to

HENRY BRANDON • WASHINGTON

an end. The basic conviction here, though, is that no new Bretton Woods conference is necessary, only greater flexibility in the rules of the International Monetary Fund to curtail the kind of massive currency flows that have been upsetting the money markets.

The Americans want to reduce the international role of the dollar, but they also want to use this shock therapy drastically to overhaul the international monetary system, give it more flexibility, even make small devaluations or revaluations possible whenever necessary. The most widely discussed compromise to shoulder the role of gold, whose mystical powers are now considered here to be destroyed, is to create a "composite reserve end" that would consist of the so-called "paper gold" (the special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund), dollars and gold. These three options would meet most viewpoints.

Much of this crisis so far has remained incomprehensible to the average American. The word "devaluation," however, is understood and does strike at American pride and security. It is used to be thought of as lethal to any President's political future, but wrapped in a world crisis and accompanied by the breathtaking sudden actions on the home front,

people's traditional feelings are somehow numbed. Their ultimate reaction will depend on the success of Mr Nixon's new and uncertain course and whether it aggravates latent social tensions.

So far his bold action, after so much uncertainty, has engendered an extraordinarily profound sense of relief and a certain sense of rallying to the flag. The opposition to the freeze from some of the leading trade union leaders is seen, as the Washington Post put it on Friday, as "irresponsible."

The Nixon Administration, by announcing that it will file suit against the State of Texas for defying the wage price freeze, and the Meat Cutters' Union, by seeking a court test against the Government, show that the fight over the President's economic programme has begun in earnest. So far all other State Governors, in contrast to Texas, have agreed to co-operate with the Government.

The President may just be able to keep the lid on prices and wages for three months, but whether the still unannounced plan to create a wage and price board thereafter can help to guide prices and wages without controls remains to be seen. The Democrats claim that the Nixon plan is biased in favour of industry, but with Congress in recess and many Democrats having advocated what the President has done, partisan fire has remained at a minimum. No one knows what the

outcome will be. No one even knows what the will be worth in the future. The Administration would in their first leadership rise to the and prove that they capability of acting world power. Instead, as Paul Schweitzer, Director of the International Monetary Fund said, international monetary "in jeopardy."

The Western world still finds it difficult to still finds it difficult to without American leadership. On one hand allies and have been trying to American influence in the—and the Nixon doc response developed it lines for meeting this. On the other, they are rudderless without the States exerting a strong

This moment of truth here as a hopeful opportunity to create a stabler, more livable world, the American sense of and idealism gone, United States now take same sort of self-attitude as everybody international economic operation is dan, checkmated.

Nothing could be more destructive than overstating this American self-ness, which at this stage aims at creating a more balance in international trade and monetary a soon as possible.

WAS Mr LYNCH BETRAYED?

ERIC JACOBS

THE NEW LOW in relations between the Lynch and Heath Governments came with the first news of the Ulster internment programme on the morning of Monday August 8. It had been in the making for three months, but internment was the last straw. The Irish Government felt, quite simply, that it had been betrayed by London.

Mr Jack Lynch's provocative speeches of the last week have been the public expression of that sense of betrayal. His decision to meet again tomorrow the leaders of the Northern Opposition parties to demonstrate his support for their campaign of non-cooperation with Ulster institutions is final confirmation that he intends to maintain such pressure as he can on Stormont and Westminster.

Dublin official circles are convinced that they were let down badly by London over internment. All the indications they were given about the internment programme both before and immediately after it began. Mr Lynch was officially informed by the British Ambassador at 10 a.m. on the first day—were to the effect that it would work impartially. Protestant extremists as well as IRA men would be rounded up. But that did not happen.

In Dublin, the failure of London to live up to what were believed to be its undertakings on internment came as less of a surprise than it would have done six months ago. For the conviction, right or wrong, has grown in recent weeks that the Heath Government has committed itself completely to Faulkner's survival, and that in doing so it has committed itself to a hardline Unionist regime. Unofficial contacts be-

tween London and Dublin have become less easy. In consequence, so it is thought in Dublin, London has lost touch with the reality of Catholic Irish feeling, North and South, and the results are to be seen only too tragically in the streets of Belfast and Derry.

Dublin has built up a long list of actions on Faulkner's part which, in the official view, marks him as an uncompromising Unionist of the old school. The list runs as follows: the composition of Faulkner's Cabinet, particularly the inclusion of Mr Harry West, the choice of a minority representative to sit on the new Housing Executive (believed to be an unpopular figure among Northern Catholics); the surrender of fewer than 2,000 guns from the near 100,000 privately licensed weapons in the North; the refusal of the Unionist Party, after a year-long study, to loosen its ties with the Orange Order; Faulkner's visit to Lurgan at the end of June, apparently to arrange the summer's Protestant marches.

Leaders in the Republic are completely unwilling to give the Stormont Government any credit for the reforms of the last two years—such as were described in Friday's White Paper. Stormont claims to have dismissed the B Specials, they say in Dublin, but do not the Royal Ulster Constabulary still have access to 1,000 Walter automatic pistols? And so the reforms are ticked off, one by one, each dismissed as worthless.

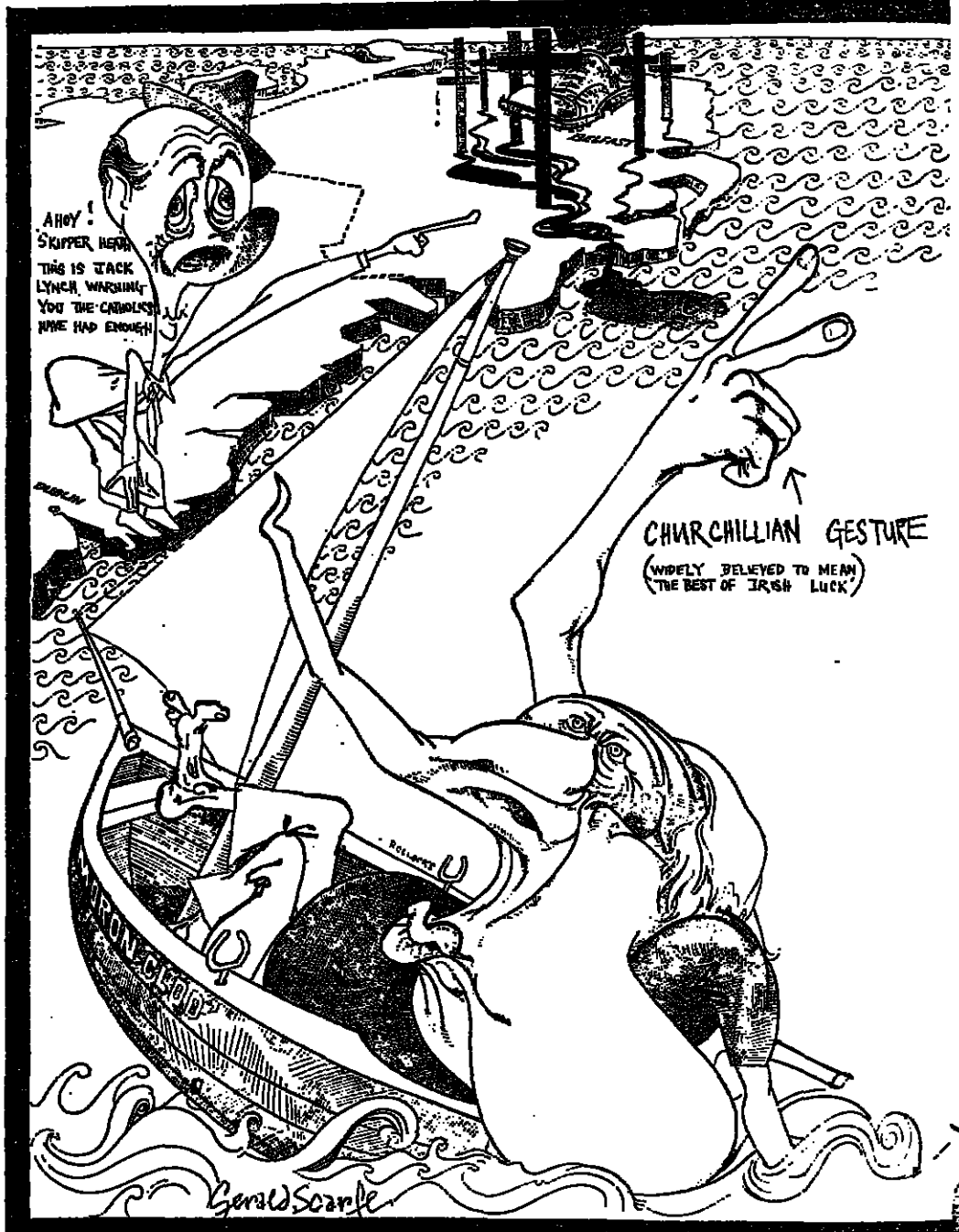
Sensible observers in the south are perfectly willing to

admit that their interpretation of what Stormont does might seem almost paranoid to an outsider. In a normal society, they agree, the sort of legislation that has been passed in the North would be perfectly acceptable. You would trust to commonly accepted standards of decent behaviour to ensure that the new laws were fairly operated. But trust is precisely what is lacking in the North. The Unionists have in the past worked every legal loophole they could find for all it was worth. So the only reforms that will be acceptable to Dublin in future will be ones so tightly tied up that they cannot be manipulated by the Unionist machine.

Mr Lynch's words last week have also been coloured by internal political pressures. Two former Ministers in his Government, Boland and Haughey, continually snipe at him from the sidelines. The ruling Fianna Fail party's parliamentary majority of five could easily disappear, for at least five backbenchers have indicated varying degrees of dissent from Lynch's policy. Thus some part of his militancy has been aimed over his own shoulder.

The drama in Dublin has all been verbal. The only other loud political noises a visitor would have heard in the last two weeks have been the rattling of collection boxes in O'Connell Street and the nightly blare of Sinn Féin meetings outside the hallowed General Post Office. Otherwise, Dublin goes about its business. The miseries of the North seem as remote as Vietnam.

But the outward calm is a poor guide to the feelings of most citizens of the Irish Republic. The identity of every Irishman, North and South,



includes a large bundle of emotions about the political settlement of 1920 under which this island was divided. The feelings of the majority in the North find their polar opposite in the feelings of the majority in the South. The notion that Ulster is an internal British problem makes no sense in the Republic. Inside every male,

Catholic, Southern Irishman there lurks at least the shadow of a gunman.

All this does not mean that the Catholic South intends anything drastic. When I asked a senior Government source last week what Lynch might actually do, as opposed to say, he referred me to the verdict of the Irish Times cartoonist

who showed Lynch in a billboard announcing support for civil disobedience but saying meekly, "We all stand idly by." It is as weak as any small and its Government kill Lynch's war with Heat war of words only, but it that they are no speaking the same language

FRANCES AND THE PM



Frances Stevenson and Earl Lloyd George just before their marriage.

ROBERT BLAKE

up every night continuously over the years, cannot be relied upon for complete historical accuracy. As Mr Taylor points out, much of the information here is at second hand from Lloyd George who naturally tends to come out well in his own version. For example it is amusing to notice that at a meeting to ally Asquith's suspicions early in April 1915, according to Lloyd George Asquith was in tears, but according to a contemporary letter of Asquith it was Lloyd George who wept. Of course it is possible that both did—but unlikely.

In any case this is not a day-to-day diary nor is it continuous. The first three and a

half years of the war are covered fairly fully but there is nothing for 1918. The period of the post-war premiership is covered from March next year to the summer of 1922 but with gaps. Apart from brief entries for 1926-27 the next period of any detail is 1934-35 when Lloyd George seemed to be on the point of re-emerging as a political figure. There are only a few fragments after that. Important episodes in Lloyd George's career are scarcely mentioned, or if only in retrospect: the Maurice Debate, the Coupon Election, the Irish negotiations, the fall of the Coalition, the election of 1923—to name only a few.

The interest of the book does not lie in factual revelations of which there are some but which need very careful scrutiny by the political historian. The interest is partly in the story of what it was like to hold the ambiguous position which she had, but essentially in the light thrown on the personality of her lover—the most puzzling of all the figures who have reached Number Ten.

Here we have Lloyd George speaking—his story of his motives, ideals, ambitions, doubts, bates and loves. But even this must be treated with some scepticism. His personal comments on people cannot be regarded as his considered verdicts. He is grossly unfair, for example, on Churchill, too busy trying to get a flashy business of the Admiralty, on F.E. Smith, "does not care what lies he tells," on Austen Chamberlain, "pompous to the last degree," and on many others. But there are plenty of passages to show that these were mere ebullitions of temporary irritation rather than final opinions about men who

had served him well whom he owed much. Yet in the end the cannot help wondering Lloyd George really about anyone or anything all his power to charm hard to believe that he deep feelings about either affection, except diarist herself, or hate kenna, she thinks, was only person whom D. detests." He had "Horror of all the ne suffering which human are called on to endure. keynote of his career, writes; and this is true. B never a mere adventurer he contrived to create a of mistrust which, despi brilliance, kept him office for the last 23 ye his life. Churchill narrowly missed the sam is a much easier pers understand.

"What is this gift whirl at the centre of public life?" someone asked. Frances Steve diary is by far the most captive and illuminating ever written about George, and it must be a piece of evidence for future biographer. But question is not yet ans Will it ever be?

•LLOYD GEORGE: A by Frances Stevenson, e by A. J. P. Taylor, Hutch £4.50 pp 338

The side of show-jumping that doesn't usually show

PHILLIP KNIGHTLEY and PETER PRINGLE
LOOK BENEATH THE GENTEEL FACADE OF A ROUGH, TOUGH, COMMERCIALISED SPORT



Harvey Smith's Show-Jumping Derby victory salute — as caught by BBC television camera



Douglas Bunn, owner of Hickstead course: not prepared to be anybody's dummy

shock device fitted under the saddle. If the horse hits a bar the rider presses a button to give the animal a salutary shock. Horses are often put "wrong" at the jump so that they will knock the pole with their forelegs "to encourage them to jump higher."

There are strong allegations that doping is becoming more common. A former official who has accompanied teams abroad told us, "I know the needle goes in because I've seen them doing it. There should be a definite ruling that the first two competitors on every big event must be tested." BSJA rules provide for tests but few are taken. One official told us he could remember only one occasion on which a horse had been tested for dope at Wembley last year.

The BSJA says allegations like this are difficult to prove, but followers of the sport cite cases of general ill-treatment of horses—whipping, kicking, beating, yanking around, digging spurs in, rapping, and general misusing—that have occurred in full view, and nothing has happened. Bunn himself withdrew from the Horse of the Year Show in 1967 in protest against the courses. "It is terribly cruel to a horse to jump it over a fence every three strides," he said. "You have to pull its back teeth out to get round."

Fortunes to be made from horse dealing

The pressures to win are prompted not only by prize money but by the fortunes that can be made in dealing. A horse that has been brought on by a champion and which then proves itself by winning a major event immediately becomes a valuable asset. One example will suffice. Graham Fletcher, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, bought a horse called Buttevan Boy for £200. In Dublin a fortnight ago he won the Irish Grand Prix. At a conservative estimate Buttevan Boy is now worth £20,000, still a long way short of the world record of £56,000 established in Germany this year but nevertheless a tasty capital appreciation.

What should the BSJA do? Its critics say its most urgent task is to crack down hard on cruelty, preferably by making an example, not of the little people in the sport, but of any top rider who offends. It is true that the BSJA could thereby lose the services of riders who might be selected for Britain in international events. But it must weigh the risk of this against the sport's rapidly declining reputation.

Brundage. As a group of top riders made plans last week to end a ludicrous situation by renouncing their amateur status, one of them told us: "We've got to do something to put the sport in order, otherwise it's just a matter of time before it all blows up in our faces."

JUST AFTER the war, when the British Show Jumping Association had £400 in the bank and only 800 members, it sent a telegram to Colonel Mike Ansell inviting him to become its chairman. Ansell, later knighted, had spent much of his time in a German prisoner of war camp working out just how he would run British show jumping after the war if he was given the chance. He accepted the job and remained 20 years in office. During that time he increased the BSJA bank balance to £50,000 and its membership to 10,000. His brilliance as an organiser dominated the sport. But by 1969 Ansell was 65. He had gone blind and had tried unsuccessfully to persuade the association to allow him to retire. The committee realised that it was time to look around for a successor.

The man who stood out in show jumping at the time was Douglas Bunn, a 43-year-old barrister and businessman who had created Hickstead, scene of last week's trouble and the only permanent international course in Britain. Bunn, now deputy chairman of the BSJA, the youngest son of a wholesale greengrocer from Chichester, had made his money from South Coast holiday camps and a caravan manufacturing company.

He had taken up show jumping as a boy, and made the British team after the war. In 1959 he bought an old manor house and farm at Hickstead and began building a show jumping course. He opened it in 1960 and ran it on a shoestring in face of apathy from the BSJA until it became clear that the course was going to be a success.

Bunn, a determined and

resourceful man—when he lost his driving licence for doing 80-100 mph in his Porsche—was simply bought a helicopter—was elected chairman in February, 1969. He held office for only a year. After a barely-disguised row the BSJA brought Sir Michael Ansell out of retirement to replace him. Bunn's style of running the association—a m.o. of other things he had brought Ladbrokes to Hickstead to introduce betting—had not met with the approval of the "Establishment" old guard. "The real thing was," Bunn said, "that I was not prepared to be anybody's dummy."

THE BSJA HAS NOT been entirely united since. Bunn has gone on to make Hickstead bigger and richer (help from W. D. and H. O. Wills now totals about £300,000), something the Establishment can hardly ignore, and as allegations about amateurism, ill-treatment, and the "wrong type of competitor" in the sport have grown in turn the Establishment seems to have become weaker and less effective. The major problem, currently occupying the attention of the IOC president, Mr Brundage, is horse sponsorship—a means commercial concern to use to get cheap advertising.

Angeli Drummond-Hay rides Sporting Ford for the Ford Motor Company. The horse was bought two years ago for about £7,000 from John Massarella, a member of the ice cream family which owns a highly successful jumper called—of course—Mr Softee. She was riding Sporting Ford, then Killenale, for the Massarellas when she was approached by Ford. "Find yourself the best horse you can," they said. "We'll pay for its keep and provide back-up facilities if it returns you change its name to Sporting Ford."

At the start of the season Everest Double Glazing, of Waltham Cross, "made arrangements" with international show jumper Ted Edgar to be the owners of three of his horses—and to rename them. Snaffles became Everest Snaffles, Uncle Max was renamed Everest Uncle Max. Even more daringly, Greenwood became "Everest D.G."

Critics of the sport's "shamateurism" claim that in some cases companies actually lease the horses from the owners who also happen to be the riders. They therefore fall foul of the rule which says



Hickstead director Mrs Janet Kidd, daughter of Lord Beaverbrook: saw Harvey Smith's gesture but thought nothing of it.



"Mister Show Jumping" Colonel Sir Michael Ansell: a return from retirement to head the BSJA.

that amateurs may not hire out competition horses.

Not so, says Captain Jack Webber, general secretary of the BSJA. The crucial point is the difference which he says is placed on the words "lease" and "hire." "There is a great deal of difference between leasing and hiring and people are very careful when they are wording this clause in their contracts."

All this has made the BSJA's rules on amateurism—the basic one is that no competitor must make a profit from competition—so flexible that although it has two different kinds of licences for show jumping jockeys, one amateur and one professional, only two professional licences have been issued. One belongs to Derek Kent, an ex-national hunt jockey, who turned professional on the grounds that he was employed by the owner of the horses he rides. "A very honest chap," says Captain Webber, admiringly.

WHO THEN ARE all the amateurs? Are all the riders who do Britain's show jumping circuit moulded from back-grounds like Harvey Smith, who was an apprentice brick-

layer in the family building business at Bingley, Yorkshire, when he made his international debut for Britain in Dublin in 1957? If so, whatever happened to the popular image of cavalry officers and the daughters of country landowners: in fact, the very correct ladies and gentlemen thought to compete on a strictly amateur basis for national and international acclaim?

Actually this image was never entirely true. Show jumping was never a snob sport. It was much more likely to attract townfolk, or people living within a hundred miles or so of a big town, than landed gentry. In the Army it was more a sport of NCOs than officers. "Show jumping" is one old cavalry general is supposed to have said. "Very useful in keeping our sergeants out of mischief in the summer." One theory about its increased popularity is that middle class parents would rather have their children hooked on the outdoor horse life than the indoor drug scene. The only trouble with this is the demands the sport now makes on those who want to be top class.

Any competitor today must, like Smith, be prepared to "eat sleep, dream and work horses all the time." Travelling the season's circuit, living in a caravan on the nearest scrap of open ground to the ring, moving on every one or two days, sometimes abroad, but always staying within the close circle of 60 or so performers, has produced a special breed. And only the tough ones survive.

Acrimony from the tweed skirt brigade

Many were brought up on farms—prosperous farms, that is. There are more riders from Yorkshire than any other area, perhaps because they happen to breed good horses there. Only the toughest of the county girls, given their horses by daddy, break through whatever class barriers exist. "We get teased like hell, but you learn to take it," says 21-year-old Aurielle Ferguson, who has a retired stockbroker father, and a mother who acts as groom "because we couldn't afford to do it otherwise."

The real tweed skirt brigade sticks to Combined Training, like the Badminton Horse Trials, or to local pony club meetings. When the jumpers

Patrick Campbell



High summer

I CAME in from slashing brambles very hot, and with my feet bristling with thorns, to find that she had anticipated much of this condition and had constructed a cooling jug of something or other, with a lot of fruit lurking around the top.

"Now that," I said, "is one of the kindest things you have ever done, and you do a number of kind things both for me and for others."

"Thank you," she said. "I do hope you'll like it. It's sangria, a drink I learned to make in Spain."

"What a charming name," I replied. "Sangria. What's in it?"

"It is a pretty name," she answered. "It's just red wine, with a drop of brandy in it and a sip of Benedictine and other stuff like that and slices of lemon and orange and so on. It's very easy to make."

"But nonetheless," I said, "I must thank you again for having gone to so much trouble. It was considerate in the extreme."

"Do not mention it," she said. "Would you care to try a glassful?"

"Thank you." We sat in the sun for quite a time, sipping sangria and looking at the flowers. The jug was about two-thirds empty when she said, "Oh, by the way, isn't it time you filled the salt cellar?" I was shocked at the form

of the words. "Isn't it time," I repeated, "that I filled the salt cellar? And what will you be doing while I am filling this receptacle?"

"Nothing," she said. I had a curious kind of whining sound in the ears, as though something were pressing on the brain.

"So that," I said, "while I have to go all the way to the toolshed to get the pliers to remove the revolting plastic button from the bottom of the salt cellar you will be doing nothing?"

"That is absolutely correct." The injustice of it staggered me. Imposed upon from every direction, treated like a slave. "Do you see that cat?" I said.

"Very clearly."

"It wants something to eat. Give it something to eat."

"Go and fill the salt cellar."

"Right."

"Right."

We were both pale with fury, nostrils flaring, teeth clenched, injustice going on everywhere. When I came back from the toolshed, having removed the plastic button, I found her performing the inconceivably lunatic act of putting the cat's food in the garden, just in exactly the right place for the dog from next door to get at it.

I literally screamed at the idiocy of it. "If you put it there the dog will have it and the cat will get nothing!" "Not if you watch it," she yelled back, "while I get the

laundry." And stamped off down the path. I went into the house to get the salt and when I came out again there was the dog from next door half way through the cat's dinner! A great ugly big brute of a boxer slaver away. She came in with the laundry. "Now look what you've done," she howled.

I could scarcely speak. "I told you what would happen—"

Suddenly, I became homicidal. I grabbed a handful of gravel off the path and flung it at the dog and found I'd bunged the plastic button, too. I aimed a kick at the dog and got tangled up in the sheets she was carrying.

"You've thrown the bottom of the salt cellar away," she cried. "And you've filthied the laundry—and I'm going to bed!"

I spent the next hour looking unsuccessfully for the button. My fury seemed to be cooling down. Then I saw her looking out of the bathroom window, preoccupied with some curious thought. She spoke. "What happened?" she said. "What was going on there, a while back?"

I'd been wondering too. "I think we got sangriaded," I said, "most dreadfully."

And so we had been. If you're trying this refreshing drink for yourselves this summer I'd leave out the brandy and the Benedictine—or wear a strait-jacket whilst partaking.



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POWER TOOLS & ATTACHMENTS

A black and white photograph showing a close-up, low-angle view of a large, curved, ribbed structure, likely a bridge or a large pipe. The structure is made of concrete or metal with prominent vertical ribs. At the bottom of the frame, a sign is visible with the name "HARRY REED" in bold, capital letters. The lighting creates strong shadows, emphasizing the texture and curvature of the structure.

2

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...the field

Intemperate at times, Brown is a throttler, a shatterer, and an iconoclast in a sport being invaded by conventional types. Brown

being invaded by conventional types. Born in Bathgate on February 15, 1926, Eric was a bit of a fighter. Brown pere fought and beat the Presbyterian establishment to open the Bathgate golf course on Sunday. Eric started playing at 13, and was soon an estimable player. At 13 became the youngest player to win the West Lothian boys' title.

At Lindsay High School, he played all sports and especially cherishes the memory of his first experience with the croquet in sight on his school sports day. After winning the hurdles, high jump, long jump, hop, step and jump, javelin throwing, shot put, four x 400 yards relay, and high throwing events, he was called upon to run anchor in the 4 x 440 yard relay.

"This other guy started ahead of me by about 20 yards. Brown said, "so I sprinted and I caught him. I was a bit out of breath. I slipped him up a bit and I ran along in his chum stream. Then, whoosh, I went by like the tape." Brown then collapsed. He lay there for 10 minutes. His father carried him to his home where he vomaged his lungs, and then because of the scan, was later denied a job as a policeman.

At 17 Brown went to work on the railways. Not surprisingly, his job was firing engines. He built a reputation for himself down town. We were covered by those anti-glare sheets to shield the light from the firebox from enemy aircraft," he recalls, "and while you got red hot down the front of your engine, the heat from those glare sheets," Brown still suffers from the resulting fibrositis in his shoulders.

At 21, still stoking fireboxes, Brown took time off to win the Scottish Amateur Championships in 1947, and never looked back. He thereupon turned professional, but had to wait out the mandatory five years before playing in British tournaments. He played often on the Continent, however, and by the time he was 26 he had either won or come in second in the Italian, Dutch, French and Belgian Open Championships.

Had Eric Brown been eligible to have played in the 1951 Ryder Cup matches at Pinehurst one wonders if, perhaps, he might have won that would have been with the older club, the British. The sixth rounder Eric Brown defeated. "The sixth rounder Eric Brown defeated," he might have picked me for the 1949 matches at Ganton as well."



IN HONOUR of York's 1500th birthday, the holes at the Fulford gold course now bears arms relevant to the city's glorious history. The long finishing hole, the 18th, is named after Celtic times which seemed especially appropriate yesterday when Tony Jacklin scored an astonishing eagle.

The Benson and Hedges tournament with Peter Butler who had seemed certain to take the first prize, writes the crowd of the season apart from those at the Open were rewarded with an exciting finish. Butler was still leading when another of his trade mark long putts. It put him in a curse to clear Oosthuizen but by the turn he had dropped a stroke and was only two ahead of the young London player who was still leading on the 18th. Putting last week and his driving while not the longest, rarely left the fairway. It brought to mind a remark of Eric Brown, the Cup captain, "the most important shot in golf," Brown said, "is the drive, and then, of course, come the putts."

But the British Open Ryder Cup, Tommy Horton is now in danger of being overlooked. He shot a 77, for a 297 total, far off the leaders. Hugh Boyle, on the other hand, had a 73 for a 292 total.

In finishing well up Christy O'Connor probably has played for himself in the Ryder Cup. His spirits are high and, judging from the way he cufted shots out of the heather and sand last week, the tendon in his left hand seemed mended. "It was either that or injury," he says. "I was wrong to be believed, the advice of his Irish tax-man, that has kept Christy out of all but seven PGA tournaments this season. O'Connor will recall he won £24,976 last year in the John Player classic and, if he is spreading these earnings over a few years, he will be in need of no more of the money."

O'Connor in the Ryder Cup

team would raise a protest from the young, whose hero now is the tidy 24-year-old Mancunian John Garner, but some would regard the patriots among golf's historians. If chosen to play, the colourful Christy would become the first man ever to play in nine Ryder Cup tournaments.

In spite of the stirring finish, there was lacklustre play among the early starters. That dawn patetd which along along with a hope of catching the leaders turned in no noteworthy scores. This might be explained by one of them. "Why try," said he, "when 50th place in this tournament is worth £50 and 18th is worth only £100." His instincts are right. The pay structure at the Open, where other otherwise businesslike tournaments, has been loony indeed this season and let us hope next year the Ryder Cup will be no exception.

Director-general John Jacobs will solve this imbalance of payments. There is simply not enough money in, say, a worthy 10th place finish in the British Open. The Ryder Cup player tells me he has earned only £1,300, this season. In America not one of the top 100 players could make such a dispirited statement.

254 - S. Fland (US), 67, 74, 73, 70, 264 - 274 (Glenbarrow), 73 (W4), 74 (W4), 75 (W4), 76 (W4), 77 (W4), 78 (W4), 79 (W4), 80 (W4), 81 (W4), 82 (W4), 83 (W4), 84 (W4), 85 (W4), 86 (W4), 87 (W4), 88 (W4), 89 (W4), 90 (W4), 91 (W4), 92 (W4), 93 (W4), 94 (W4), 95 (W4), 96 (W4), 97 (W4), 98 (W4), 99 (W4), 100 (W4), 101 (W4), 102 (W4), 103 (W4), 104 (W4), 105 (W4), 106 (W4), 107 (W4), 108 (W4), 109 (W4), 110 (W4), 111 (W4), 112 (W4), 113 (W4), 114 (W4), 115 (W4), 116 (W4), 117 (W4), 118 (W4), 119 (W4), 120 (W4), 121 (W4), 122 (W4), 123 (W4), 124 (W4), 125 (W4), 126 (W4), 127 (W4), 128 (W4), 129 (W4), 130 (W4), 131 (W4), 132 (W4), 133 (W4), 134 (W4), 135 (W4), 136 (W4), 137 (W4), 138 (W4), 139 (W4), 140 (W4), 141 (W4), 142 (W4), 143 (W4), 144 (W4), 145 (W4), 146 (W4), 147 (W4), 148 (W4), 149 (W4), 150 (W4), 151 (W4), 152 (W4), 153 (W4), 154 (W4), 155 (W4), 156 (W4), 157 (W4), 158 (W4), 159 (W4), 160 (W4), 161 (W4), 162 (W4), 163 (W4), 164 (W4), 165 (W4), 166 (W4), 167 (W4), 168 (W4), 169 (W4), 170 (W4), 171 (W4), 172 (W4), 173 (W4), 174 (W4), 175 (W4), 176 (W4), 177 (W4), 178 (W4), 179 (W4), 180 (W4), 181 (W4), 182 (W4), 183 (W4), 184 (W4), 185 (W4), 186 (W4), 187 (W4), 188 (W4), 189 (W4), 190 (W4), 191 (W4), 192 (W4), 193 (W4), 194 (W4), 195 (W4), 196 (W4), 197 (W4), 198 (W4), 199 (W4), 200 (W4), 201 (W4), 202 (W4), 203 (W4), 204 (W4), 205 (W4), 206 (W4), 207 (W4), 208 (W4), 209 (W4), 210 (W4), 211 (W4), 212 (W4), 213 (W4), 214 (W4), 215 (W4), 216 (W4), 217 (W4), 218 (W4), 219 (W4), 220 (W4), 221 (W4), 222 (W4), 223 (W4), 224 (W4), 225 (W4), 226 (W4), 227 (W4), 228 (W4), 229 (W4), 230 (W4), 231 (W4), 232 (W4), 233 (W4), 234 (W4), 235 (W4), 236 (W4), 237 (W4), 238 (W4), 239 (W4), 240 (W4), 241 (W4), 242 (W4), 243 (W4), 244 (W4), 245 (W4), 246 (W4), 247 (W4), 248 (W4), 249 (W4), 250 (W4), 251 (W4), 252 (W4), 253 (W4), 254 (W4), 255 (W4), 256 (W4), 257 (W4), 258 (W4), 259 (W4), 260 (W4), 261 (W4), 262 (W4), 263 (W4), 264 (W4), 265 (W4), 266 (W4), 267 (W4), 268 (W4), 269 (W4), 270 (W4), 271 (W4), 272 (W4), 273 (W4), 274 (W4), 275 (W4), 276 (W4), 277 (W4), 278 (W4), 279 (W4), 280 (W4), 281 (W4), 282 (W4), 283 (W4), 284 (W4), 285 (W4), 286 (W4), 287 (W4), 288 (W4), 289 (W4), 290 (W4), 291 (W4), 292 (W4), 293 (W4), 294 (W4), 295 (W4), 296 (W4), 297 (W4), 298 (W4), 299 (W4), 300 (W4), 301 (W4), 302 (W4), 303 (W4), 304 (W4), 305 (W4), 306 (W4), 307 (W4), 308 (W4), 309 (W4), 310 (W4), 311 (W4), 312 (W4), 313 (W4), 314 (W4), 315 (W4), 316 (W4), 317 (W4), 318 (W4), 319 (W4), 320 (W4), 321 (W4), 322 (W4), 323 (W4), 324 (W4), 325 (W4), 326 (W4), 327 (W4), 328 (W4), 329 (W4), 330 (W4), 331 (W4), 332 (W4), 333 (W4), 334 (W4), 335 (W4), 336 (W4), 337 (W4), 338 (W4), 339 (W4), 340 (W4), 341 (W4), 342 (W4), 343 (W4), 344 (W4), 345 (W4), 346 (W4), 347 (W4), 348 (W4), 349 (W4), 350 (W4), 351 (W4), 352 (W4), 353 (W4), 354 (W4), 355 (W4), 356 (W4), 357 (W4), 358 (W4), 359 (W4), 360 (W4), 361 (W4), 362 (W4), 363 (W4), 364 (W4), 365 (W4), 366 (W4), 367 (W4), 368 (W4), 369 (W4), 370 (W4), 371 (W4), 372 (W4), 373 (W4), 374 (W4), 375 (W4), 376 (W4), 377 (W4), 378 (W4), 379 (W4), 380 (W4), 381 (W4), 382 (W4), 383 (W4), 384 (W4), 385 (W4), 386 (W4), 387 (W4), 388 (W4), 389 (W4), 390 (W4), 391 (W4), 392 (W4), 393 (W4), 394 (W4), 395 (W4), 396 (W4), 397 (W4), 398 (W4), 399 (W4), 400 (W4), 401 (W4), 402 (W4), 403 (W4), 404 (W4), 405 (W4), 406 (W4), 407 (W4), 408 (W4), 409 (W4), 410 (W4), 411 (W4), 412 (W4), 413 (W4), 414 (W4), 415 (W4), 416 (W4), 417 (W4), 418 (W4), 419 (W4), 420 (W4), 421 (W4), 422 (W4), 423 (W4), 424 (W4), 425 (W4), 426 (W4), 427 (W4), 428 (W4), 429 (W4), 430 (W4), 431 (W4), 432 (W4), 433 (W4), 434 (W4), 435 (W4), 436 (W4), 437 (W4), 438 (W4), 439 (W4), 440 (W4), 441 (W4), 442 (W4), 443 (W4), 444 (W4), 445 (W4), 446 (W4), 447 (W4), 448 (W4), 449 (W4), 450 (W4), 451 (W4), 452 (W4), 453 (W4), 454 (W4), 455 (W4), 456 (W4), 457 (W4), 458 (W4), 459 (W4), 460 (W4), 461 (W4), 462 (W4), 463 (W4), 464 (W4), 465 (W4), 466 (W4), 467 (W4), 468 (W4), 469 (W4), 470 (W4), 471 (W4), 472 (W4), 473 (W4), 474 (W4), 475 (W4), 476 (W4), 477 (W4), 478 (W4), 479 (W4), 480 (W4), 481 (W4), 482 (W4), 483 (W4), 484 (W4), 485 (W4), 486 (W4), 487 (W4), 488 (W4), 489 (W4), 490 (W4), 491 (W4), 492 (W4), 493 (W4), 494

by Richard Burnell

down after 500 metres, and fell further behind at each subsequent mark. He did not even produce his usual spurt at the finish, and was left in the ignominious 15th place, rating only a shade over 32.

It is difficult to forecast a placing for him today, because of his inconsistency. He could be capable of winning the small final, but on yesterday's times could be no higher than third or fourth.

His rivals are the American, Harrison, in the coxed pairs, and Nigel Drake and Tony Cowley, in the single sculls. They were eliminated in the Thursday heats, but in the final, a special selection, the pair because they were a last-minute combination, with no experience in top-class, were given a special reprieve because they had never shown any indication of being in this class.

So far as Britain is concerned, the Commonwealth Games will be a little like next year's Olympic regatta. Only the Thames Tradesmen's four and the Leander pair look reasonable chances of winning their year's experience behind them.

by John Clarke

The 100 metres back-stroke, won by Welsh international Mike Richards from Newport, the Commonwealth Games 200-metre champion, after a well-fought battle with Holland's Rob Post.

Richards, and an honours degree civil engineering student at Nottingham University, has developed into a cool tactical competitor since making his surprise debut in the 100-metre plus event at the 100 metres back-stroke in Edinburgh last year.

Rival set the pace until the last 15 minutes. Then a few swift strokes carried Richards into the lead. He touched in 68.99, only nine-hundredths of a second outside his British and Commonwealth records, and a metre ahead of the Dutchman Frith, but equalling his own Scottish record, was Hamilton

record

in Clarke

Simpson from Paisley in 65.50.

A British junior record fell to Diane Ashton, from Withamsway, in the women's 100 metres backstroke, but again a fourth place was the best she got for her career.

In finishing two metres behind Germany's talented Silke Pfendel (68.15) and like Miss Ashton, only 15 years old, she was a victim of the team event in which junior—the Manchester girl clocked 68.53.

Last in this race was British champion Jackie Brown, of Hull, who in the national championships in Leeds earlier this month edged the team event on this title by seven-hundredths of a second.

Chesterford's Denise Banks, 15 today and the silver medalist, in the women's 200 metres championship in Rotterdam last weekend, showed the stresses of a long competitive season for someone so young in the 200 metres medley.


She, too, finished fourth, in two minutes 54.63, which was two seconds outside the British junior record she set in Holland and for the first time in many races this season, had to bow to another Briton—Sue Richardson, from Beckenham, who was narrowly placed third in two minutes 34.43.

But the two girls were separated at the last five in this race but the winner, Hennie Penzermann of Holland, was a clear winner in a time of two minutes 28.83.

The tale of triumph for Britain was the same in the 200 metres breaststroke in which British champion, Malcolm O'Connell, of Southampton, set a season's best of 2min. 54.62sec. but his recent English record in placing third, in fact, had been broken the record he set a season ago in 2min. 51.4sec. though it would have boosted his and the team's morale.

The event was won by Germany's young star, Ingrid Isenhardt, a bronze medalist, Walter Kusch, in 2min. 37.45sec.

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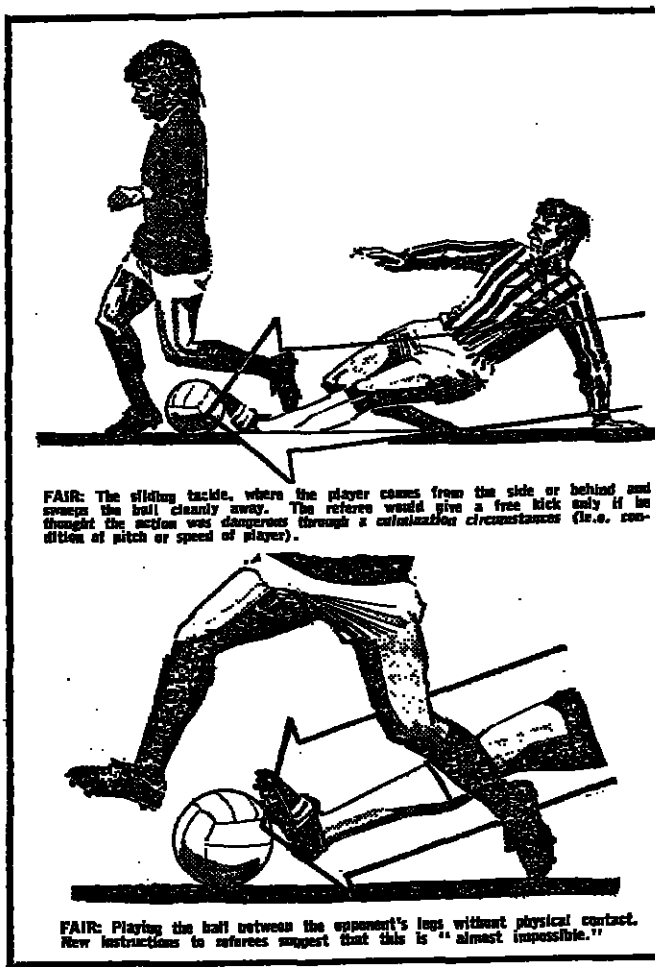
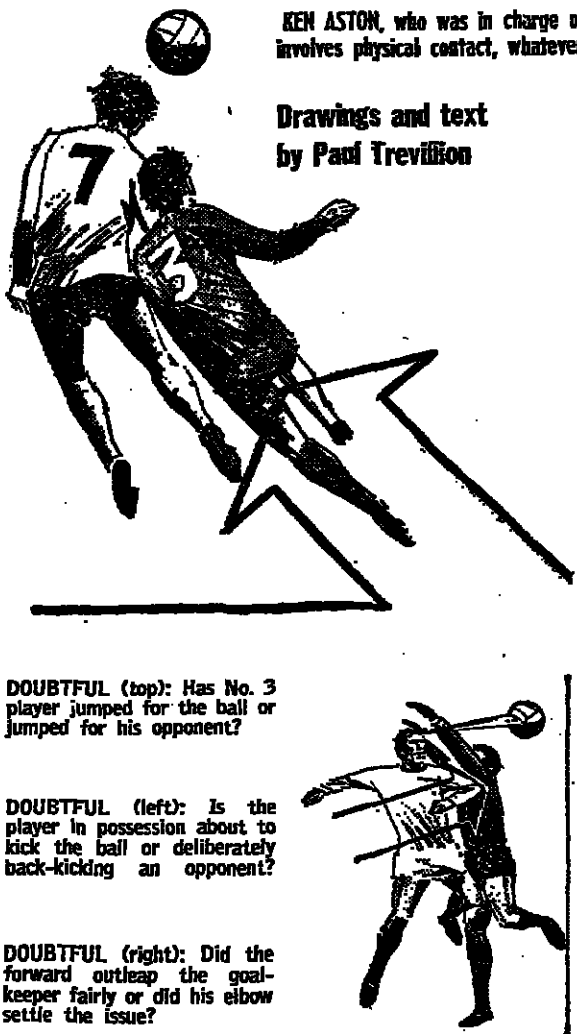
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THE THIN LINE THAT REFEREES PATROL

**Drawings and text
by Paul Trevillion**



Was the Football League's action right? Did referees bear down on players unjustly? Did the stars overreact? The background story compiled by the sports staff, incorporating reports from BRIAN GLANVILLE, ROB HUGHES and BRIAN JAMES

THE BRITISH GAME, until last week, had become, at professional level, a thing of deliberate intimidation and calculating violence. In turn, this had much to do with the drop in League attendances last season of more than a million by driving some of the more staid elements away from the game. It has certainly had everything to do with the despair of teachers at schoolboy level, confronted with petulant youngsters aping TV antics.

Nothing, in fact, has epitomised the growing tendency to violence more than the tackling from behind. "This liberty," said Ken Aston, chairman of the FIFA referees committee, "has developed into a lovely licence for the cloggers. It was a liberty, but it may have realised that it was as dangerous it is to abuse. A person taking part in a lawful game or sport, consents to the risk of possible harm to himself within the laws of the games. He does not consent to the unlawful infliction upon himself of physical harm. So if a player tackles dangerously from behind and breaks someone's leg, he has not only broken the rules, he could be the only breaker of the law; he could be the only breaker of the land; and committed, according to legal opinion, a criminal offence, for which he could be prosecuted and convicted (and sued in a civil court for damages).

In Italy, it has always been the practice to administer summary justice, in the same week as the offence takes place. Fines and suspensions are inclined to be heavier than ours and go unquestioned. In Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Sekularac twice received 13 months' sentences. In West Germany, Bayern Munich virtually lost the League championship last season because their star centre forward, Gerd Muller, was given eight weeks' suspension for being sent off the field while on tour.

These are strict attitudes and yet it is our football that takes them seriously for the pattern of the world. What is wrong in the Football League, is mirrored not only in the actions of Hackney Marshes, but also in Oslo, in Athens, Malta and Vancouver. But for years, in this country referees have been subject to a 'life-or-death system' which relied on markings by the clubs. The tendency was for the referees, therefore, not to take the actions clearly laid down in the laws.

New the system has changed. Clubs will continue to mark referees, but the referees are also going to have to satisfy the League's own reviewers. The referees will be those who operate at every League match, and they are looking for "tough, fearless interpretation."

It was not, however, the referees who made the game bad but the managers and players. Henceforth, skilled players who suffered as a result of weak refereeing, can expect protection. Referees are clearly determined to make the foul so difficult to get away with, it won't be worth the risk even committing a borderline one.

No doubt the criticism of the way the League precipitated the change is valid, but the warnings have been there a long time and certainly, as our report alongside shows, the action was not unpremeditated. Something constructive is being done and the objective is a praiseworthy one. Everybody should soon be able to go out and play football.

DOUBTFUL (top): Has No. 3 player jumped for the ball or jumped for his opponent?

DOUBTFUL (left): Is the player in possession about to kick the ball or deliberately back-kicking an opponent?

DOUBTFUL (right): Did the forward outleap the goal-keeper fairly or did his elbow settle the issue?

ON TUESDAY, February 2 this year, the Football League secretary, Alan Hardaker and the League referees' supervisor, George Readle, called together six referees for an "informal" dinner party at the Clifton Arms Hotel in Lytham St Annes. All the referees were on the current or past lists of the FA, but the League has refused to name them. Readle, however, forced them to say they all agreed at the meal's end that something had to be done to "clean-up" the game.

It was some two years before that Alan Hardaker himself decided that the game was in danger of destroying itself. "Not by positive action, but lack of action," he said. "The referees could wait it out, singly and we can get people to see what has to be done."

Last Wednesday Philip Beal, the Tottenham half-back, a quiet man not given to over-statement, described the effect of that Clifton Arms decision on his team's dressing-room before the game against Newcastle.

"You've never seen such a carry-on," said Beal. "We were all sitting there and this

• The much-discussed consequences of good or poor refereeing were examined. The vast majority of our informants were in no doubt that the standard of refereeing influences the behaviour of the crowd. The game nowadays requires much finer handling than was once customary and players and the public must accept the referee's decision without question.

Harrington Report, 1968

bloke—the ref—comes in and starts reading the Riot Act. 'You'd better get it straight,' he said. 'If you slide tackle tonight, I'm

he said, 'If you slide tackle tonight I'm going to book you. Handle the ball deliberately, I'll book you. Even if it is to stop it going into goal, I'll give a penalty, and I'll book you. If you tackle a bloke and trip him, I'll book you. If you argue or wave your hands at me, I'll book you. If you don't get back 10 yards when I give a free kick, I'll book you. Sorry about all this . . . but I've got to do it. There's a bloke sitting up in the stand to make sure I don't.

“He said to make sure I do.” Then he went out—you never heard such an uproar,” the employee manager said to go out and play formally. But we couldn’t have the right to go near an opponent. When he started taking names, we knew something was really up.

Behind the scene described by Beal, and repeated in various degrees at other football stadiums, is an intention that had been planned even before February 2. In 1969 the Football Association, like Hardaker, was already expressing intense concern, pointing

It began at the Clifton Arms

to an increase of no less than 52 per cent in disciplinary cases in five years. And at the time of the Clifton Arms dinner, Hardaker an dthe FA knew that the situation had got worse. The late tackle, the stray elbows, the kicks on the legs, well disguised as regular ball play, had all proliferated. Burnley chairman Bob Lord expressed his own feelings when he said: "I could be killed this season. George Best has talked openly of players who are out to kick and trip him. 'They're told to do it, usually,' said Best. 'Some of them laugh about it, they think it's clever.'"

It had indeed become well known in the game that some managers are not above instructing players to foul discreetly. The game had grown like this because of an increase in the demands on managers, starting with the abolishment of the maximum wage for players, and then the European competitions. The pressure has brought almost unanimous support for the view that you cannot play "pure football" and win.

There is a palpable concern that the British game should remain a virile one of legitimate physical contact. But as Chelsea's manager Dave Sexton said: "To be aggressive and fair, let's face it, means hard work. It's far simpler and quicker just to chop."

Running parallel with this, though, is the thinking: if they don't score, we can't be beaten. A lot of imagination has been siphoned out of the game as a result, producing in its place even more frustration. "Football is doing the simplest things superbly," said West Ham's Ron Greenwood, "which is hard."

It is so hard, that fewer managers have been willing to tread Greenwood's path. If one is to take some of the latest Football Association statistics (see box) at their face value. It is a situation that causes Denis Follows, the FA secretary, to sound a warning in the current issue of FA News: "Lack of discipline may reflect the age in which we live, but if football is to continue to be a major sport in this country... then there must be a rapid realisation that misconduct will not be allowed to go unpunished, and, above all, that the decision of the referee must be accepted."

Both Hardaker and Follows have become increasingly aware and alarmed that violence and dissent on the field are strongly believed to be related to violence and dissent among spectators. Exactly how they relate and interact has never been precisely correlated nor explained. But both the report on soccer

FIRST DIVISION BOOKINGS

	Season 1968-69	Season 1969-70	Season 1970-71
Dissent	63	66	47
Ungentlemanly conduct	29	46	46
Deliberate foul play	66	57	103
Deliberate tripping	26	19	40
Dangerous play	118	113	97
Persistent infringement	33	52	67
Aggressive attitude	34	20	27

hooliganism by a Birmingham research group directed by Dr John Harrington, published in 1968, and the report of a working party chaired by Sir John Lang and published the following year, emphasised the connection and more importantly the effect of good refereeing on crowd behaviour.

Hardaker and Follows were themselves members of Sir John Lang's committee. And while both officials deny that there has been any form of joint action by the FA and League in recent weeks, Follows admits: "The Football League Management Committee are for the most part members of the Disciplinary Committee (of the FA) and there is a very close liaison."

The first positive moves were taken by the League Management Committee nine months ago, when they instructed Hardaker

to tackle the game's two main problems: (1) players prepared to do physical damage to an opponent ; (2) the lack of uniform firm control among referees.

After the Clifton Arms dinner, Readle and the six referees met as a panel five times to hammer out a policy to put before the Association of Football League Referees and Linesmen. In July an attempt was made to call the 78 League referees and 31 supplementary referees to a close-season meeting, but no more than 60 per cent said they could attend. Instead, last Sunday, five meetings were held simultaneously at Bristol, Kenilworth, Accrington, Durham and London. Everywhere the referees were "overwhelmingly" in favour of the policy.

Each referee carried from the meeting a document minutely detailing specific offences and effectively removing from the referee the need to employ his own discretion. The offences of "deliberate" handling, obstruction and tripping, for example, are termed "professional fouls" for which the referee shall caution the offender. The mistake that was made, was in not seeing that players were provided with the document until yesterday.

The League and FA both claim that it was only coincidentally that as the League's plan was coming to fruition, the FA was underlining its own attitude by distributing an announcement on "Conduct on the field of play" to be displayed in home and away dressing-rooms of all League clubs in time for the season's first matches.

On Saturday, August 14, 18 players were cautioned in 45 matches. In the 44 matches as the referees reacted to Sunday's meetings more than 70 cautions were given. Referees struck with the sudden vengeance of a maelstrom. Ken Burns, last year's president of the League referees, left the players of Leicester City and Nottingham Forest in no doubt as to what was wanted and what would happen if the laws were abused.

"Both the Leicester and Nottingham players understood this without exception," said Burns. "I very carefully listed the incidents for which I would now book them without prior warning."

At Maine Road, Manchester City's Tony Book said: "Luckily Malcolm Allison stepped

in and sorted us out, but Palace right state. Some of them were like leaves." Manchester City w Both Book and West Ham's Als son, fundamentally approve happened. "I'd like to see the got rid of," said Book. "I end Stephenson, " what they're trying Stephenson, however, also voice misgivings of many players: "But was done—if someone is going to I have got to find a different w my job . . . then I want a bit n than 15 minutes before a game."

It was a view echoed by several and club officials. "I had no clue that this new policy was con Arsenal chairman, Denis Hill-Wood either. It would have been more if it had been discussed with everyone before."

The reaction was compared by man of the FIFA referees comm Aston with that of a man in the fl

The Association is satisfied maintenance of discipline is probably important function at the present time.

F.A. News, Sep
under a cold shower. Follow
"Maybe some referees have
... some new brains ..."

zealous, some new brooms are : little clean. It has been clear in t I've seen that the referee isn't t he was last year." But he says: the dust of these new developm for a couple of weeks, then it will have a meeting of the interested p

What will not bear close examination is the claim that such a meeting will be the attitude of the players. When Bob Lord said at last season that they did not understand the law, the players raised the roof. They fared poorly in a spot poll by The Sunday Times at the United v Arsenal match on Friday. The quarters of the spectators spoken

the new measures a good thing. "We have been asked repeat this sort of thing," said Hardaker, *of the people who are now shouting*. "Whenever one tries to impose it is bound to meet with criticism and we expected that."

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